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Desdemona.

I told her of my three years' cruise,
Its haps and mishaps, and when I
Had finished, in her sweet, rapt muse,
She murmured breathlessly, "Oh, my!"

And when I told my journeys o'er,
From torrid zone to lands of snow,
She paused in wonderment before
She softly cried, "You don't say so!"

And when I told of dangers, fears—
Our shipwrecks, when we suffered so,
Half frightened, and almost in tears,
She faltered forth, "I want to know!"

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Sauce.

I.

What is life without its sauce?
Sauce for gander, sauce for goose?
Little gain and much of loss—
Chicken pie without its price.

II.

Marriage is a royal dish,
Than which there is none above;
Yet to taste of it who'd wish
If 't has not the sauce of love?

III.

Hope is good to feed upon;
On life's menu it ranks high;
Yet its flavor soon is gone
If its sauce grows hard and dry.

IV.

Tid-bits in the world's cuisine
Woman's words are—pleasant things—
If the sauce in the turreen
Is not made of bitter stings.

V.

Life a struggle is all through,
Yet we'll have more gain than loss,
If, no matter what we do,
We secure our share of sauce.

—*Caleb Dunn.*

A RACE FOR A WIFE.

A STORY FROM THE FRENCH.

My father used to live at Rethel, in the high street, in a house I can still see before my eyes with its slate roof and projecting beams, a hospitable house if ever there was one. Poor folks knew the way to it. They entered with their wallet empty and went away with it full. We were all seated one night at the fireside; my father was smoking his pipe and watching the fire burn, my mother was ironing, and I was reading, when we heard a noise at the door, and saw enter a boy with frightened looks.

"What is the matter?"

"It is a soldier very tired who has just fallen exhausted before the door."

My father loved soldiers. He rose brusquely, ran out, and there he was, before I had taken a step, coming in again with a young soldier leaning upon him, or rather my father had taken him up and was carrying him like a sack of corn.

My mother hastened to draw the big armchair up to the fire. The soldier was made to sit, or rather to recline in it, and my father said, looking at the poor fellow:

"Is it possible! Walking in that state?"

The fact is that the soldier was very thin and pale, his hair flattened on his forehead, the veins of his temples big as your little finger, his face black with dust. We were then in the month of October and the weather was beginning to grow fresh, but the poor fellow was nevertheless sweating big drops, as if it had been dog days. He must have had a long tramp. His shoes were in shreds; you could see where the stones had torn the leather; the left foot was bleeding. The soldier did not move but remained in the armchair with his head thrown back, his eyes half open and white as a sheet.

My mother had already put some soup on the fire.

"Bah!" said my father; "the first thing to be looked after is the feet."

And kneeling down he began to tear and cut away the shreds of leather. The soldier's feet, all swollen and full of blisters, looked like the feet of the martyrs, swollen with pain and wealed by hard cords, which we see in the pictures of the Spanish painters.

My father dipped his handkerchief in vinegar and washed the wounds.

"You," he said to me, "make some lint."

And I began to tear up some old linen that my mother had taken out of the big cupboard.

Meanwhile the soldier had come to himself. He looked at us—at my father, my mother and myself and the two or three neighbors who had come in one after the other. His wandering eyes seemed to interrogate everything. It was no longer the road, the stones, the great deserted woods that he saw before him, but a gay room with a ceiling of shining oak, a cloth on the table, a knife and fork laid and a brown earthenware soup-bowl emitting a savory smell of cabbage soup.

Then he raised himself up, leaning on the arms of the chair, and said to my father, with confused emotion:

"Ah! monsieur. But you do not know me."

"Ah! well that does not matter; we will become acquainted at table."

We had already dined, but my father wished to bear the soldier company. He sat down to table opposite him, as it were brooding over him, and looking at the regimental buttons that shone on his cloak. The soldier ate, and ate heartily; my mother served him.

"Well," said my father, suddenly, pointing to the tin box that the soldier carried slung on a cord, "you have finished your time, for there is your conge. Then why do you kill yourself by toiling along the highway? I see how the matter stands. You have no money to pay for the diligence."

"I?" replied the soldier. "I have received my pay and bounty, and my mother has sent me enough to pay for a place in the coupe, if I liked. But I could not."

"I understand," said my father, who did not understand at all.

When the meal was over the soldier tried to walk. He tottered, uttered a smothered cry, and fell back into the chair. I then saw a tear into his eye. He was a young man, rather thin, but nervous, dark, and with an energetic look. He was not a man to shed a tear for a little, and that tear puzzled me.

"Ah," he said, with a movement in which there was little anger and a good deal of grief; "I shall not be able to walk until to-morrow morning."

"Walk?" cried my mother, terrified. The soldier shook his head.

"You don't know—I must. It was a vow."

In our Ardennes those primitive souls have respect and faith. I saw my father look at the young man in the face without astonishment and with mute interrogation.

"Yes," said the soldier, "I will tell you the whole story. You have, perhaps, saved my life; I ought, at least, to tell you who I am. My name is Jean Chevaucheux, and my father is a woodsplitter at Mezieres. He is an honest man, like you, monsieur. Seven years ago, when I drew for the conscription, I was madly in love with Marguerite Servan, a good hearty girl and a pretty one. I had already asked her in marriage, and her father had not said no; but, you see, Pierre Puvioux had asked her in marriage at the same time that I did. Pierre Puvioux is a man of my age, who carries his heart in his hand, as the saying is—gay and well-looking. I ought to have detested him, and he has remained my friend. Well, Father Servan said to me as he held out his hand:

"'You are worthy to be my son-in-law my lad, but first of all you must please my daughter. I will ask her.'

"Marguerite, when asked, said that she would gladly consent to be my wife. But she said the same when they talked to her about Puvioux. She loved both of us, one as much as the other; she hesitated—she did not dare to decide. But still she could not marry both of us.

"Time went on. When the time of the conscription came we drew lots, Puvioux and I, on the same day. I had number three and he had number seven, and so we both of us became soldiers. For a moment I was in a state of great fright I confess. People at Mezieres said that Puvioux had a rich aunt, and that she would buy him off. If Puvioux did not join the army, Puvioux would marry Marguerite, and I, knowing that I should be obliged to go, for I was poor, I thought I already heard the fiddler at the wedding, rending my ears and my heart.

"Luckily, Pierre Puvioux was not bought off. His aunt died leaving debts instead of a fortune. He had not a sou. We were obliged to shoulder our guns, and we were expected on our way bill every moment. One night Father Servan took us each by the arm and led us to an inn, and this is what he said to us:

"'My boys, you are good and honest Ardennais, equal in merit. I love you with all my heart. One of you shall be my son-in-law; that is understood. Marguerite will wait seven years. She has no preference either for you, Puvioux, or for you, Chevaucheux, but she loves both of you, and she will make happy the one whom fortune shall choose. These are the conditions on which one of you shall marry my daughter; you start on the same day—it is probable that you will return the same day. Well, the one who first comes and shakes hands with Father Servan, and says: "Here I am, my time is out; he, I swear, shall be the husband of Marguerite.'

"I was astonished; I thought that I had misunderstood. I looked at Pierre Puvioux and he looked at me, and although we were sad enough at heart, we were certainly ready to burst out laughing.

"But Father Servan was not joking. He had discovered this means of getting out of the difficulty, and he meant to stick to it. I held out my hand and swore to act neither by ruse nor violence, and to let Pierre Puvioux marry Marguerite if he returned to Mezieres before I did. Pierre stood up and swore the same, and then we shook hands, while Father Servan said:

"'Now, the rest is your affair. The only thing is to escape bullets and to return safe and sound.'

"Before leaving I wished to see Marguerite. Just as I was arriving under her window—it was at dusk—I saw some one in the shade coming in the same direction. I stopped short. It was Pierre Puvioux. He seemed vexed to find me there. I was not particularly pleased to meet him. We stood there for a moment like two simpletons looking at the toes of our boots. Then, with a movement of courage, I said to Puvioux:

"'Shall we go in together?'

"We entered and took our farewell of Marguerite. She listened to us without saying anything, but there were tears at the tips of her blonde eyelashes. Suddenly Pierre, who was talking, stopped and began to sob and I to do the same. Then Marguerite joined in, and there we were all three shedding tears and pressing each other's hands.

"When the diligence that took us away from Mezieres began to rattle on the pavement the next day I felt inclined to throw myself down from the imperial and get crushed under the wheels. The more so as there was a Lorrainer at my side who was singing in a melancholy voice a song of his country, and I said to myself: 'It is all over, Jean, you will never see her again.'

"Well, you see. Time passes. The seven years are over, and who knows? Perhaps I am not only going to see her again, but to marry her.

"There are, indeed, strange chances in life," continued Jean Chevaucheux. "Pierre and I started on the same day and the same hour, and we were placed in the same regiment. At first I was vexed. I should have liked to have known that he was far away. As you may imagine, I could not love him much. But I reflected afterward that if Puvioux was with me I could at least talk about her. That consoled me. Well, I said to myself, I am in for seven years of it. After all, one gets over it.

"In the regiment I became a fast friend of Pierre Puvioux. He proved to be an excellent good fellow, and at night, in order to kill time, we used often to talk of Mezieres, of Father Servan and of Marguerite. We used to write to Mezieres often, but each told the other the contents of his letters. It was a struggle, it is true, but it was loyal. When Marguerite or old Servan replied, the letter was for both of us. An equal dose of hope was given to each of us, and so we went on hoping.

"One day the colonel took it into his head to appoint me corporal. I was vexed and proud at the same time. You see, I was no longer the equal of Puvioux. My stripes gave me the right to command him, and in the eyes of our Ardennais that was no small advantage. But I did not glory in my rank; on the contrary, it made me ill at ease. I did not dare to talk to Puvioux any more. Then I reflected that there were more ways than one of getting rid of my new rank. I neglected my duty and was forthwith degraded. But who should be made corporal in my stead but Puvioux. But Puvioux was not to be outdone; at the end of a week he resigned. After that there was no danger of any propositions being made to us to make any change in our uniform. We were condemned to remain common soldiers.

"'So much the better,' said Puvioux. 'What luck?' said I.

"When we had served seven years—for I do not mean to tell you our history day by day—I said to Puvioux:

"'Well, now is the time to start, eh?'

"'Yes,' he replied, 'we are expected.'

"'You know,' I said, the 'game will not be finally won until both of us arrive at Mezieres, and until the loser has declared that the combat has been loyal.'

"'Agreed,' said Puvioux.

"And so one morning, with good shoes on our feet, and stick in hand, we set out for Mezieres from Angers, where we were in garrison. At first we walked along in company, not saying much, thinking a good deal and walking above everything. The weather was terribly hot and dusty. Half way on one of our marches I sat down on the roadside overwhelmed with fatigue.

"'Are you going to stay there?' said Puvioux to me.

"'Yes.'

"'Adieu?' he said, continuing his march.

"'Au revoir.'

"I watched him as he went on with a firm step, as if he had only just started. When I saw him disappear at the bend of the road, and when I was once alone, as it were abandoned, I felt a great despair. I made an effort. I rose and began to walk again. That little halt had done me good. I walked, walked and walked until I had caught up to Puvioux and passed him.

"At night, too, I was well ahead, but I was worn out. I entered an inn to sleep a little. I slept all night. In the morning I woke up. I saw that the day was getting on; I was furious and called some one.

"'You have not seen a soldier pass on foot?'

"'Yes, monsieur la militaire, very late last night. He asked for a glass of water.'

"Ah! I was outstripped in my turn! I started hurriedly. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon I had not caught up to Puvioux, nor at 6 o'clock either. At night I took my rest while I ate, and started to walk again. I walked a good part of the night, but my strength had limits. Once more I stopped. I knocked at an inn. The door opened, and there, sitting in a chair, I saw Puvioux, pale as death. He made a movement of displeasure when he saw me that was natural. We did not talk much. What could we say? We were both tired. The great thing was to know who should get up first for the next morning. It was I.

"The next morning was this morning. Since this morning I have been walking, taking a rest now and then, but only a short one. We are getting close. Rethel is the last stage between Angiers and Mezieres. I know my map of France now. The last stage! Good heavens, if I arrived too late!"

"And Pierre Puvioux," asked my father, "has he caught you up?"

"No," replied Chevaucheux, "I am ahead. If I could start now I should be saved."

"Start? In this state? Impossible!"

"I know—my feet are swollen and cut—provided that to-morrow—"

"To-morrow you will be rested—you will be able to walk."

"Do you think so?" said the soldier, with a look ardent as lightning.

"I promise you."

My father then advised the soldier to go to bed. Chevaucheux did not refuse. The bed was ready. He shook hands with us and went up to his room. It was 10 o'clock.

"I will wake you at 5 o'clock," said my father.

It was not yet daylight on the following morning when my father, already up, looked out of the window to see how the weather was. While he was at the window he heard some heavy footsteps on the road below, and in the obscure twilight that precedes daybreak he perceived a soldier who was walking in the direction of Mezieres.

"Up already?" said my father.

The soldier stopped.

"Well?" continued my father, "are you off?"

The soldier looked up and tried to make out who was speaking to him.

"You are Jean Chevaucheux, are you not?" asked my father.

"No," said the soldier, "I am Pierre Puvioux."

And as if that name of Chevaucheux had been the prick of a spur he resumed his walk more rapidly, and was soon lost in the obscurity. When my father could no longer see him he could hear the noise of his shoes on the road leading to Mezieres.

"Ah!" said my father to himself, "Chevaucheux must be sharp if he means to catch up that man." And he went straight to the room where Jean had slept. He was already up and looking at his feet by the light of a candle.

"Victory!" he cried when he saw my father; "I feel free and strong and I suffer no more. En route!"

"And quickly," replied my father. "Puvioux has just passed through Rethel."

"Pierre Puvioux?"

"I have just spoken to him. He passed under our window, going along as if the devil were after him."

"Ah, mon Dieu!" exclaimed Chevaucheux as if he had been struck down. He repeated once more: "Ah, mon Dieu!" Then he buckled on his knapsack and cried: "After all, what you have told me gives me courage. Let me be off."

In the room below my mother, already up, was filling a wallet with provisions for Chevaucheux. But he refused. He was not hungry. Putting on a pair of my father's shoes he started, blessing my mother and leaning on my father's arm to take the first step.

Three or four years after this we had heard no news of Chevaucheux. We used often to talk of that evening when the soldier had come into our house bleeding and weary. What had become of him? What had been the end of that romance of love so strangely begun?

One day my father had to go to Mezieres on business. He took me with him. At Mezieres he wished to enter the first barber's shop that he saw to get shaved. On the doorstep a little child was sitting with its legs apart and smiling at the sun.

"Will you allow me to pass?" asked my father, laughing.

"No, I won't," replied the child with a little lisp.

At that moment the door opened and a man in his shirt sleeves appeared—the father—and took the child up in his arms, saying:

"Pierre! Pierre! do you want to drive away the customers?"

I recognized the voice and so did my father. We looked at the barber. The barber looked at us, It was Jean Chevaucheux.

He laid the child down at once and held out his hand. His face was all red and beaming with pleasure.

"What, is it you? Ah! and to think that I have never written to you Ah! you don't know. It is I who married her; I arrived first."

And rushing into the back shop: "Marguerite! Marguerite!" he cried. "Come, come!"

He was wild with joy. A young woman appeared, blonde, pretty, blue-eyed, with a pensive and gentle air, a little sad.

"You do not know?" said Chevaucheux to her. "It was this gentleman who took care of me so well at Rethel the night before I arrived at your father's house. * * * I have often and often talked to you about him; * * * this is the gentleman."

Marguerite fixed her large, calm eyes upon us, saluted us and thanked us softly; then, as her husband continued to evoke the past, she looked at him tenderly, with a look that supplicated and was not without reproach. But Jean saw nothing.

"Ah, it is to you that I owe all my happiness, monsieur! My child, my little boy, look at him, my little Pierre! It was my wife who wished that he should have that name! Isn't he a fine boy, and strongly built? And my shop is going on first-rate. My wife, I adore her! And all this I owe to you!" * * *

"And the other?" asked I, imprudently.

"The other?" said Chevaucheux.

He curled his lower lip, did not see that Marguerite turned her head away, and answered:

"Pierre Puvioux? Poor fellow. He arrived second, * * * and that very evening—it made me cry, I can tell you—that very evening * * * he threw himself into the river."

A New York firm sends us a double-column "ad." of a new stenographic pen, for the insertion of which in the daily for three weeks, the firm agrees to send us a pen. No, thank you. We had one autographic pen. Just sold it to a druggist for a soda fountain. If she lets down soda as fast as she did the ink, some man will be drowned at that fountain before the middle of June, and don't you forget it.—*Hawkeye.*

ASTROLOGICAL WISDOM.

Old Time Signs of the Changes of the Weather.

A popular idea is that the weather changes with the moon's quarters, although, of course, there is no truth in this piece of astrology. That educated people, as Dr. Taylor has truly pointed out, to whom exact weather records are accessible, should still find satisfaction in this fanciful lunar rule, is an interesting case of intellectual survival. Yet, however, the fact remains, and in every-day life one of the most frequent remarks appertaining to wet weather is that it will no doubt change with the moon.

In many parts of the country great attention is paid to the day of the week on which the change of the moon occurs. Thus, if the moon changes on a Sunday, we are told "there will be a flood before the month is out," whereas a new moon on a Monday is nearly everywhere welcomed as being a certain omen not only for fair weather but good luck. A change, however, on Saturday seems universally regarded as a bad sign, and numerous proverbs to this effect are found, scattered here and there, in most parts of England as well as Scotland. Some of the most prevalent are the following:

A Saturday's change and a Sunday's full moon—
Once in seven years is once to soon.

In Norfolk the peasantry say:

Saturday new and Sunday full
Never was good and never wull.

The same notion exists on the continent; Wednesday in Italy, and Friday in the south of France being regarded as unfavorable days for a change of moon. Again, various omens are made from the aspect of the moon. At Whitby, for instance, when the moon is surrounded by a halo of watery clouds, the seamen say there will be a change of weather, for the "moon-dogs" are about. This halo is called in Scotland "burgh," the early Teutonic word for circle, as in the following rhyme:

About the moon there is a burgh,
The weather will be cauld and rough.

A pale moon, too, is equally unfavorable; a piece of weather lore to which Shakespeare alludes in "Midsummer Night's dream" (act ii. sc.):

Therefore the moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatic diseases do abound.

When the moon's horns appear to point upward it is said to look like a boat, and in many parts there is an idea that when it is thus situated there will be no rain—a superstition which George Eliot describes in "Adam Bede:" "It 'ud ha' been better luck if they'd ha' buried him i' the forenoon, when the rain was fallin'; there's no likelihood of a drop now. An' the moon lies like a boat there. That's a sure sign of fair weather." According to the sailors, when the moon is in this position it denotes fine weather; for, to use their phrase, "You might hang your hat upon it." In Liverpool, however, it is considered a sign of foul weather, as the mood is now considered to be like a basin of water about to fall. The Scotch proverb inculcates the following admonition:

The honeymoon is on her back,
Mend your shoes and sort your thack.

Whenever a large planet or large star is seen near the moon it is said by seafaring men to prognosticate boisterous weather, for, to make use of their term, "A big star is dogging the moon." Some years ago, says a correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, a fisherman of Torquay told me after a violent gale that he had foreseen the storm, as he had observed one star ahead of the moon towing her, and another astern chasing her. Many other superstitious fancies are associated with the moon's supposed influence on the weather, varying, of course, in different localities. Thus a clear moon is generally supposed to augur bright weather in summer and frost in winter. One proverb tells us:

If the moon shows a silver shield
Be not afraid to reap your field;
But if she rises haloed round,
Soon we'll tread on deluged ground.

In winter time, according to a popular adage,

Clear moon, frost soon.

Kleptomaniacs.

An employer in a large establishment in New York said to a reporter: The romances of a searcher in a big store would startle the public if they could be told. The extent to which kleptomania, or whatever else it may be called, is carried is absolutely incredible. Among its practicers are numbered some of the foremost people of the city. A confirmed kleptomaniac is the wife of a man worth millions, and last winter one of the greatest belles in New York society was stopped in a Sixth avenue store with thirty dollars worth of lace in her possession. These people are never exposed, except by accident. Their plunder is taken from them, and they are warned that a repetition of the offense will lead to their arrest, and sent off. Those who are arrested are either professional shoplifters or suspected by the searcher and detective to be such. You can scarcely be mistaken in deciding their character. The shoplifter goes out provided with immense pockets to stow her plunder in and an ample cloak or wrap of some sort to cover it. The kleptomaniac, on the contrary, makes no such preparation. She steals when the humor strikes her, and hides what she has stolen as cunningly as she can without any artificial means of concealment.

Male as well as female kleptomaniacs haunt our stores, and some male shoplifters operate in them. A new fashion in store-stealing is for a male and female thief to operate together. Two of the cleverest shoplifters in the country are an Englishman and a Frenchwoman, who travel together. He has the look of a superlatively elegant swell dresses in perfect taste and puts on more airs than a drummer. His companion is one of the prettiest and most lady-like women I ever saw. You would never take them for any thing but a high-toned married couple. Yet they are the most dangerous criminals of their kind I ever met with. They are now in San Francisco. We ran them out of New York last winter, and they operated in Philadelphia and Chicago until things became too hot for them there. I suppose we'll hear of them in Australia next. It is getting to be fashionable to make trips around the world, you know.

The Japanese Language.

The Japanese language is a complete hieroglyphic system and the caligraphy a system of drawing or painting. Every schoolboy has to learn at least 1,000 different characters; in the elementary schools of the government 3,000 have to be taught. A man with pretensions to scholarship must be acquainted with about 10,000; and a very learned man with that number multiplied many times. A Japanese must devote at least ten years' persistent and earnest study to the acquisition of his own language if he desires to possess a knowledge of it sufficient for the purposes of an educated man. The mechanical art of handling the brush so as to paint the characters with skill and rapidity occupies no small part of a learner's time.

Church Music in America.

As regards general musical culture, the public may be divided into two classes—those who go to the theaters and those for whom the church is the social center. In both church and theater the standard of music is a low one. In the church, where, first of all, sincerity should prevail, and where nothing but healthy food should be given, the music is looked upon as an attraction, and given as an amusement. It is largely operatic, it appeals to the senses only, and it is too often of the sickly sentimental order. In those churches only which have congregational singing is the sense of what is suitable and decorous not offended. In this criticism I do not include some of the Roman Catholic churches. The priest estimates at its full value the power of music over the masses, and co-operates with the organist to produce a good musical service. Why can not this be done in the Protestant churches? Pleasing music need not be trifling or sentimental; there are many beautiful works not suited for the concert-room which are intended for devotional use. But the greater part of the church music is a sort of catch-work—a little piece from this composer and another piece from that put together by an amateur.

A higher aim ought to be set, if not in the first place because of the art itself (though why this is not a praiseworthy purpose I do not see); at least for the sake of truth and propriety. The most exalted and artistic church service is the proper one. The music which will inspire those feelings which ought to fill the soul of every worshiper is noble, good music—not sentimental, not secular, but lofty and devotional. That this low standard of church music exists is not owing to the want of competent organists, for we have many of ability, but rather to the fact that they are hampered in their attempts to introduce better music by the solo singers, as well as by the want of interest on the part of the minister, and in many cases by the desire of the business committee to "draw" and please the congregation.—*Theodore Thomas, in Scribner.*

The Year of Disaster.

Mother Shipton was, we believe, the first prophet of good standing who predicted that the final catastrophe of this terrestrial globe would occur during the current year of grace. Knowing so much she ought to have known more, and to have foretold the cause and the manner of the break-up of all things. That, however, she did not, but left it for later prophets. Queerly enough astrology and astronomy are now at one in warning us of grievous things to come this year, though they are not agreed as to what is to happen. Astrology only notifies the world of the malign influence of some of the more ill-tempered planets, which propose to celebrate their co-incident perihelia by worrying the inhabitants of the earth, who, we make bold to say, have never done them any harm. They are, however, supposed only to be intending to inflict upon this fellow planet storms, pestilences and similar evils, which would leave a remnant of the inhabitants after the worst had been done. Astronomy does not stop short of an utter extinction of life. A comet is declared to be projecting its vaporous head directly toward the sun, moving with frightful velocity, and dragging after it some millions of miles of train The impact of this wanderer upon the sun is expected to cause an increase of the light and heat of the center of our system, brief indeed, but sufficient in intensity to raise terrestial temperature beyond the point at which animal or vegetable life is possible. Every vestige of life would be destroyed, the earth swept clean of vegetation, the sea perhaps converted into vapor. Such is the universal fate predicted for the earth and the dwellers upon it for the month of July next. The weight of Mr. R. A. Proctor's name is supposed to have been given to this theory of the direful consequences to ensue if the comet aforesaid should precipitate itself upon the son.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Bookbinding.

The bookbinders' craft was at its zenith just before the invention of printing; it has waned since, because nobody would care nowadays to give such prices as were cheerfully paid for books in the days when it took twenty-five months of a patient scribe's work to produce one copy of the Bible. The bindings of such costly books were works of art. Milan first, we are told, acquired a reputation for its bindings of Spanish leather, arabesqued and gilt, which superseded the old-fashioned bindings of wood, metal, or ivory; but until the close of the fifteenth century the bindings of presentation volumes and of the church books used on the high altars of cathedrals were mostly of solid gold or silver. Bruges has produced some beautiful works of this description, likewise bindings in cloth of gold wrought with silk of many colors. At Ypres, the great cloth mart of North Europe, were first made plain bindings of cloth, embroidered more or less; but these were used only for small volumes of jests and ballads, and for the horn-books out of which the children in noble families learned their letters. Venice had a name for its bindings in ivory and woods from the East; Florence, like Ghent in Flanders, abounded in brass artificers, and produced brazen bindings gilt or silvered, each one the work of a master craftsman, for none ventured to make book-covers who were not skilled with tools; but the most gorgeous bindings of all that were made before the invention of printing came from Rome. Here the guild of Italian goldsmiths had its chief hall; and there was always a sure sale for rich bindings of wrought gold, seeing that the kings and potentates who came to visit the Papal See invariably gave and received presents of splendid books.

What the New Stove Will Do.

When the stove and fuel gas come into general use—when a man's wife can broil a steak, cook oysters on toast, bake potatoes, make an omelette and peform several other culinary feats inside of ten minutes, without the annoyance of ashes, or the faintest odor escaping from the cooking, she will acquire such a sweet and even temper in the morning that she will retain a large portion of it when her weary husband returns home an hour after midnight; and instead of finding her with a scowl on her brow and a club in her hand' he will see her soundly slumbering, with a sweet and self-assuring smile playing about her mouth, and a nicely prepared lunch awaiting him on the bureau. But the professor's patent will be mighty rough on the divorce lawyers.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Biggest Hog.

A Galveston man has just returned from a visit to the interior, and tells about a conversation he overheard in a small town. There was a big fair, and there was considerable rivalry about the biggest hog. One lady asked another after the awards had been made:

"Did your husband or mine get the prize for the biggest hog?"

"Neither of them got it. A strange hog from the country got it."—*News.*

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

The Husbandman.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower
Or plants a tree is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest:
And God and man shall own his worth,
Who toils to leave at his bequest
An added beauty in the earth.

And soon or late, to all that sow
The time of harvest shall be given:
The flowers shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth at least in heaven.

Cheap Fodder.

Last August, says a writer in the *Husbandman*, my men sowed a few pounds of strap-leaf turnip seed between the rows of tobacco on a piece of about two acres. No care was taken to avoid tramping the young plants in harvesting the tobacco, and no attention was paid to them afterward, except to keep off stock. The result was 300 bushels of well-grown turnips. These I had piled in heaps of about 50 bushels each, and well covered with earth. The tops make excellent fodder for young cattle, and the roots are good food for milch cows. In this season of high-priced fodder my turnips will prove a good investment. Hereafter I shall not be without a crop of turnips for feeding.

Enriching Poor Lands.

There are three principal methods of rapidly increasing the supply of plant food in any soil. By feeding concentrated foods upon the land, as oil-cake, cottonseed-cake, etc.; by the application of barnyard manure, and the use of artificial fertilizers. Which of these three methods is to be adopted in any given case must be determined by the many conditions and circumstances that surround it. It may be that the feeding of sheep with decorticated cotton-seed cake upon a poor pasture may be the quickest and best method of enriching the land. In other cases the purchase and application of barnyard manure may be the most profitable. When it comes to the artificial fertilizers, it should be borne in mind that their true office is to supply quickly one or two ingredients that may be deficient in the soil—when these are known their use is to be recommended.

Destruction of Canada Thistles.

A contemporary notices two modes of destroying this weed, says the *Country Farmer*, one of which is to be a table-spoonful of salt on each stalk or stub, causing the plant to wilt, become dry and disappear by October. This is recommended as better than the other mode, which is to cut off each plant with a knife just below the surface of the ground, as one does asparagus. These modes may answer for very small patches in gardens, but any one may easily contrast its economy in labor on a large scale on a farm, with the rapid work of turning the plants under with a plow.

We have destroyed many acres in this way, so that not a plant ever reappeared. A strong pair of horses will turn over a sod eight inches deep, and much lower than the knife in the hand will go; and if the work is thoroughly done and no stalks left, the plants will stay under the inverted soil for three or four weeks, unless in very porous or light soil, which must be plowed oftener. The only failures which we have known with this treatment was where the plowing was so imperfectly done, or so long intermitted, that stragglers found their way to the light and furnished a feeding to the roots below.

New Potatoes.

Among the new potatoes offered by seedsmen are five varieties named and described as follows.

Queen of the Valley.—A very large, long, flattened variety, deep pink at the seed end, shading to nearly white at the base. The immense yield of this variety, of nearly all large sized tubers, must secure a large demand for it.

Extra Early Peachblow.—Very early, round, with white pink eyes, similar in appearance, but smoother and not as deep-eyed as the peachblow, which it resembles in all its good qualities, with the additional advantage of extreme earliness.

White Elephant.—Late, long, cylindrical, with depressed eyes, skin white and smooth. Flesh fine-grained, white and of good quality. A productive and valuable winter variety.

Adirondack—Late, round, dark copper red. In general character similar to the old Peachblow, but harder and more prolific. Said to suffer less from drougth than other varieties.

White Star.—A cross between Excelsior and Peachblow. Medium late, cylindrical, of good uniform size, white, of excellent quality, keeps well and yields profusely.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Dark stables are injurious to the eyes of horses.

One gallon of neat's-foot oil mixed with four ounces of lampblack makes a good harness oil.

Thyme will grow anywhere, but it prefers a dry poor soil; if the ground is rich the plant will become too luxuriant, and lose its aromatic qualities.

There are 6,000,000 square inches to an acre; in a bushel of timothy seed there are 40,000,000 seeds, or nearly seven seeds to the square inch.

The sweepings of the barn floor when clover is fed to the cattle are excellent for poultry in winter; the tops and eaves make an excellent substitute for grass.

There is no probability that milking either heifer or cow before she calves will do her any harm, while neglecting or objecting to do it may do her serious injury.

White primroses are grown in great quantities by the florists, being made to serve as background for colored flowers. They are mixed with violets for funeral pieces.

To heavily feed a cow of small milking capacity is very poor economy. Rich food will produce good results when fed to cows that give large quantities of rich milk.

A simple and effective remedy for lice on cattle is to give them a thorough dusting over with wood ashes every other day, brushing them clean the following day.

A garden should not be shaded by large trees, for there are few vegetables or flowers which flourish under shade and drip, and the strong roots of trees usurp all the soil.

Liebig remarks that it has taken thousands of years to convert stones and rocks into arable land, and thousands more will be required for the complete exhaustion of their alkalies.

It is said by careful men that it is most profitable to grow for beef those animals that can be turned off at two years old. Greater age will give weight, but at a much increased cost.

Too much hay and too little grain is a common mistake in feeding working horses. Twelve quarts of good heavy oats and twelve pounds of hay is a good daily ration for a working horse.

To destroy pin worms in horses, give an injection of salt and water two or three days in succession, then administer a ball consisting of half an ounce of aloes and one drachm of calomel.

An extensive apple grower cultivates his orchard six or eight years after planting, and fertilizes with bone dust and wood ashes. Afterward the soil is sown to grass, and annually enriched with good stable manure as a top-dressing or mulch. The trees are pruned late in the autumn or early winter, and in the spring the bodies of the trees are washed with a strong lye.

Household Hints.

MRS. J. D. S. writes: "I find washing soda better than ammonia or soap for cleaning house. It should be kept air-tight when not in use. I keep mine in a self-sealing fruit jar; a little of it is a great help on dirty paint and oil-cloths. I think, too, there is less danger of the paint being left 'streaked' if one begins at the bottom of doors and windows rather than at the top."

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in giving some of the results of her housekeeping experience, remarks that neither soap, hot water nor brush should ever be used on oil-cloth. It should always be washed in lukewarm water with a piece of soft old flannel and wiped perfectly dry each time. And the appearance of the cloth, Mrs. Beecher declares, is greatly improved by using half milk and half water, skim-milk, if not sour, being just as good as new milk.

There should never be a guest in the house whose presence requires any considerable change in the domestic economy of one's household affairs. However much the circumstances of business or mutual interests may tend to the entertainment of a stranger, he should never be taken into the family circle until he is known to be worthy of that social distinction; but, when once admitted, he should be treated as if the place had been his always.

To do up lace curtains. Having washed and dried them in the usual manner, starch and redry them. Any number may be prepared in this way, thus saving the trouble of making starch every time that you wish to put them upon the frame. Take the number that you are to use at once, dip them into cold blueing water and pass them through the wringer. This will not remove the starch, it will only put them into a condition so that when stretched and dry, the meshes of the lace will be clear and free from starch, which will not be the case if taken directly out of hot starch.

Recipes.

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup each of lard and butter, two cups of molasses, one cup of brown sugar, one tablespoonful of soda, one pinch of salt. Mix very soft, and roll thin.

BENTON TEA CAKES.—Take one pound of flour, four ounces of butter and milk sufficiently to make a paste; roll out very thin and cut it into shapes, and bake on a hot hearth or slow oven plate.

FRENCH RICE.—Soak a cup of rice in water for about an hour; then pour off the water, add two-thirds of a cup of sugar, one of raisins, a little salt, nutmeg and one quart of milk; bake in a quick oven one hour. Serve plain or with sugar and cream.

TO COOK BEEFSTEAK.—Slit the outside or fat part, say every four inches, cutting through to the lean, which prevents contraction and increases the tenderness. Have a bright fire and gridiron hot before putting it on; turn over to prevent burning. A steak an inch and a half thick will be cooked in from seven to ten minutes. Have some melted butter with a good supply of pepper and salt, and pour over the steak just before it goes to table. To fry, prepare in same way; put a little butter or lard in the pan or griddle and let it brown before putting on the meat; cook quickly, and whether broiled, fried or roasted, if you want it juicy and tender never salt until after it is cooked.

CREAM OF RICE.—Have one quart of rice, wash it well, put into a stewpan with one ounce of butter, a little salt and two quarts of boiled milk, grate in some nutmeg; set on the fire, heat slowly, stirring occasionally; when it boils cover it, and let it simmer gently for an hour; when done pass through a fine wire sieve by rubbing vigorously with a wooden spoon. If the soup is not rich enough, put the residue back into the saucepan with a ladle of soup, and after standing some time steam again. Finish with half pint of boiling cream, and two ounces of table butter, season, and serve with it fine lozenge-shaped pieces of bread, fried in clarified butter. A good soup for Lent.

Hats in Church.

To all wearers of silk hats, when once they get inside the church, the hat becomes a serious difficulty. Of all the various expedients by which ingenious church-goers have endeavored to safely dispose of their hats there is no one that has not proved to be fallacious. The extreme danger of placing a hat in the aisle immediately outside the pew is universally known. The first lady that sweeps up the aisle carries with her a confused mass of defenseless hats, which are deposited in the shape of a terminal moraine in the front of the pew which is her final goal. Of course the hats which have been subjected to this process are reduced by attrition to a rounded form, and are covered with scratches, reminding one of glacial action on granite boulders. However interesting they may be to the geologist, they are of no further value as hats, and can rarely be bent into a shape that will allow their owners to wear them home. In the days when expansive crinolines were in fashion, the fate of the hat deposited in the aisle was still more appalling. When a well-dressed lady passed by its vicinity it disappeared totally from sight. There are cases on record where one fashionable woman has caused the disappearance of thirteen separate hats during her passage from the church door to the pew in the neighborhood of the pulpit. What was the final fate of those hats was never ascertained. They simply vanished and left no trace behind. As to putting one's hat on the floor underneath the seat, no man who follows this reckless course can expect anything but disaster. If there is a small boy in the pew he will infallibly discover that hat and kick it to the further end of the pew within the first thirty minutes of the service. If there is a lady in the pew a surgical operation will be required to remove her boot from the interior of the hat, while, in any event, the hat is certain to absorb every particle of dust within a radius of eight feet, and to fasten itself to the floor with the aid of forgotten Sunday-school gum-drops. Neither under the seat, on the seat, nor in the aisle, can the worried hat find rest, and the plan of establishing a hat-pound in the vestible, where hats can be ticketed and kept during the service, would simply result in converting a church into a hat exchange, where the sinners would secure all the good hats, and the saints would be compelled to content themselves with the worn-out and worthless ones.—*Hatter's Exchange.*

Surprised Indians.

The toper who stole and drank a bottle of whisky (as he thought), and found it to be wine of ipecac, was one of the many thieves who swallow more than they can keep down. The experience of some copper-colored robbers out West was about as miserable as his. An Idaho mining camp, intending to celebrate the glorious Fourth, ordered a heap of fireworks to be sent to them. A whole wagon-load was forwarded, and while on its way was captured one night by a band of Indians. They did not exactly know what sort of property they had got hold of, and proceeded to investigate.

The chief thought the cannon crackers were cigars, and the little ones cigarettes, which articles he had seen in use at various camps he had visited, and he distributed a lot around, and they all lighted up for a smoke, and in a moment a more surprised and puzzled set of Indians never got together.

The chief had a cannon cracker, and after the explosion it was three minutes before he could get breath enough to yell, and then the wild shriek he gave could be heard a mile away. That ended the smoking.

Another brave fell off the top of the wagon with a big box of giant torpedoes and the crash that greeted him as he alighted scared him so that he got up and ran off at break-neck speed.

A squaw contrived to get a pin-wheel afire, and as she dropped it on the ground the natural tendency of the thing to whirl around made it go over the ground like a wheel of fire, sending out a shower of sparks, and causing the affrighted lady to scud away from it, with her eyes as "big as saucers" with terror.

The pin-wheel got under the wagon and ignited it, and the Indians at first tried to extinguish the flames; but pretty soon a Roman candle went off, and before the man who was hit by the first ball on the nose could clap his hand on the injured member another ball was thrown there and then a third.

Then the rockets began to go off, and take the braves in the legs and ribs, and the different colored fires threw first a red and then a blue light upon the scene.

More pin-wheels got loose, and when a brave jumped to avoid a pin-wheel he got into the air just in time to be hit by a rocket, and almost every red man was more or less burned; and in about five minutes a crowd of the worst scared and most frantic Indians I ever saw was scurrying off in the darkness across the prairie, bellowing with pain and fear. And the next load of fireworks sent through that region won't be meddled with by those Indians.—*Boston Post.*

Corset-Wearing Men.

I received recently a letter from a gentleman in New York, who writes to ask me if it is a fact that French gentlemen habitually wear corsets, and he quotes the allusion made by Alphonse Daudet, in the "Nabob," to the white satin corsets of the male guests at the imperial fetes at Compiegne. One passage in his letter is so curious and interesting that I will transcribe it for the benefit of my readers: "The writer was educated in one of the best private boarding-schools at Vienna, Austria, remaining there from the age of twelve to that of seventeen. In common with all my fellow-pupils, who were sixty in number, I wore corsets during the whole of my five years' stay at the school. I was informed by my teacher that Viennese gentlemen, as a rule, wore corsets, and that the discipline was naturally enforced to all their scholars. My stays were very tightly laced, my waist, during my last year at the school, being but eighteen inches in circumference, yet I never experienced a day's illness, and used very much to enjoy the sensation caused by tight lacing. When I left the school I discontinued the practice, partly from the fear of being ridiculed by my friends, and partly because it seemed too effeminate a custom for a young man engaged in an elative business life; but I have retained some interest in the matter, and I understand that many English gentlemen wear corsets, and that the practice of tight lacing among men is becoming very general in Europe." It is undoubtedly a fact that a great many English gentlemen wear stays, particularly when they ride on horseback. So general is the custom becoming that certain corset makers in London now advertise themselves as gentlemen's stay makers. The practice is also quite prevalent in Prussia, particularly among the officers of the army. But a stiff and upright carriage is not considered in good taste among the Parisian exquisites, and so the white satin corsets of the dandies of Compiegne have found but few imitators in France.—*Chicago Times.*

The Care of the Matches.

In nothing about the household does the injunction to have "a place for everything" require more strict enforcement than in the care of matches. What are known as "parlor matches" light more readily, and are as much more dangerous than the common matches as they are more convenient. The general stock should be kept in a tin box, which is not to be opened or taken from, except by the master or mistress of the house. For each room where matches are used there should be a metal match-safe of some kind, and the matches are to be kept in that and nowhere else. It should be regarded as a serious offense for a match to be anywhere or for ever so short a time found "lying around loose." In the kitchen and the bedroom, or wherever else matches are in frequent use, it is better to have the match-safe fixed and always in the same place, so that it can be found if need be in the dark. In taking matches from the larger box to replenish the safes, let that always be done by one person, and it will pay for that person to look over the matches at the time throwing away all broken ones, and where, as is often the case, two or more are stuck together by the explosive mixture these should be carefully broken apart, and unless two good matches are the result, rather than to put into the safe one with too little and the other with a ragged excess of the mixture, throw both away. Also throw into the fire those matches that have two or three times as much of the mixture on the ends as they should have. These in lighting often explode and scatter burning particles in a dangerous manner. If in lighting a match, day or night, it breaks or the explosive end comes off without lighting, do nothing else until that end is found, and put into the fire or where it can do no harm. In fact, treat matches, every match—as if it were—as it really is, a firearm, capable of dangerous mischief to person and property. Teach the children to carefully observe the same caution.—*Agriculturist.*

Few persons are aware that the fore foot of the horse is the counterpart of the hand, and the hind foot that of the toe of the human foot, the heel comparing with the hock of the hind leg of the horse. To get a proper idea of this try to walk on the tips of your toes; you will then see how closely allied are the extremities of the horse and of man.

Don't Stay Late To-Night.

The hearth of home is beaming
With rays of rosy light;
And lovely eyes are gleaming,
As falls the shades of night;
And while thy steps are leaving
The circles pure and bright,
A tender voice half grieving
Says, "Don't stay late to-night."

The world in which thou movest
Is busy, brave and wide;
The world of her thou lovest
Is at the ingle side;
She waits for thy warm greeting;
Thy smile is her delight;
Her gentle voice entreating,
Says, "Don't stay late to-night."

The world, so cold, inhuman,
Will spurn thee if thou fall;
The love of one poor woman
Outlasts and shames them all;
Thy children will cling 'round thee,
Let fate be dark or bright;
At home no shaft will wound thee,
Then "Don't stay late to-night."

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The average editor can sympathize with England in her trouble with the Boers.—*Graphic.*

"What is fame?" asks the Philadelphia *American*. Fame is the result of being civil to newspaper men.—*Boston Post.*

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that a man should be the boss of himself. But suppose the poor fellow is married! —*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Keep that world's fair as far away from here as possible. There are about 14,000,000 out-of-town relatives waiting to sock it to us for the time we have spent in the country for the past twenty years.—*New York Dispatch.*

A Chicago society offered last year a prize of one hundred dollars for the best treatise on the question: "How best to destroy rats." The prize has just been awarded to Doctor Burnett, of Philadelphia, who answered: "Increase the number of cats."

Frederick Marriott, a San Francisco editor, has invented a flying machine. It is only by some such scheme as this that an editor can ever get away from the town where he lives as long as the bloated monopolies that control railroads are permitted to charge fare.—*Chicago Journal.*

Montreal has a haunted house in which "the stove lids are lifted off the stoves and sent flying through the air." If the owner of the haunted house takes our advice he will buy his wife a new dress. He may think he can always dodge them, but some time one of those lids will take him on top of the head and scalp him.—*Peck's Sun.*

"Doctor," said one of our best young men in society—"doctor there is something the matter with my brain; I know there is. What shall I do about it?" And the doctor calmly but firmly said he guessed it needed a little exercise as much as anything else. And now the best young man goes around saying the doctor is a fool.—*Hawkeye.*

It was in the opera house. The two gentlemen were from the country. After the curtain fell on the first act, one of them who had been reading the programme, said, in an excited manner: "It's a blame swindle, just got up to take in strangers." "What's a swindle?" "Here it says the next act is two years later. I wonder if they think we are going to stay here, 'at $2 a day, for two years, just to see the thing out?' They went out and saw the ticket man about it.—*Austin Statesman.*

"Ah, dear," sighed Miss Fitzoy, as she yawned wearily, "there isn't anything to occupy one's mind now. I've made toilet cushions and tidies and embroidered slippers and painted majolica jugs until I'm weary of life. I believe I'll go down into the kitchen and watch Jane make bread. I suppose I ought to know how many pints of yeast it takes to a loaf." And she penetrated the business part of the house only to find out that bread was "raised" from the baker's cart.—*New Haven Register.*

Aaron Burr and Mrs. Hamilton.

When on an official visit to the United States in 1853 I spent a day or two at Mr. Stewart Browne's place on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson river, above Hoboken. General Taylor, of Ohio, was another guest, and as the house was at no great distance from the spot where the fatal duel between Burr and Hamilton took place (July 12, 1804), a conversation arose on the event, and the characteristics, public and private, of the two men. General Taylor told us that when a very young man, studying at West Point, he was one day on board a river boat, and among the passengers were Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Alexander Hamilton, and Aaron Burr, who had returned to the State after his enforced absence in Europe, in consequence of his proved treasonable practices. Burr was then an old man, but still retained much of his former confidence and manner, especially with ladies. To the astonishment of those who knew him, on discovering that Mrs. Hamilton was on board the steamboat, he approached her, took off his hat, and, bowing; said: "Mrs. Hamilton, I believe? My name is Burr."

The effect upon the lady, now well-stricken in years, was electric. Rising from her seat, she gathered her dress, as if to touch Burr with it would be contamination, drew herself up, and, looking at him from head to foot, swept away with a dignity and grace worthy of her best days, and left him standing abashed, if he were capable of feeling so, before the spectators. Burr replaced his hat upon his head and slowly moved back to the seat he had left purposely to make this experiment upon the feelings of the widow of the man he had slain, for one cannot suppose that he had any intention to apologize or explain, since this was impossible.—*Notes and Queries.*

The National Flower of Japan.

The cherry blossom is the national flower of Japan, as the rose is of England, the lily of France, the thistle of Scotland and the shamrock of Ireland. On the mikado's flags, papers and carriages and on the soldiers' caps and uniforms you will see the open chrysanthemum. But the flower of the people and of the nation is the flower of the blossoming cherry tree.

"Do not all cherry trees blossom?" you will ask.

Yes; but the Japanese cultivate all over Japan, by the millions, the sakura tree, which is valued only for the beauty of its blossoms. From an entire tree you could not get ripe cherries enough to make a pie; but the blooms are massed together on the boughs like clouds, and the blooms are often as large as a rose. Picnics in Japan are called "Going to see the flowers." In June millions of the people go out to sing and sport and laugh and play under the cherry trees or to catch "the snow showers that do not fall from the skies." There are tens of thousands of stanzas of poetry about the cherry tree. Some of the people become so enchanted with the lovely blossoms that they actually say their prayers under them or even worship the famous old trees.—*Young People.*

A Question of Time.

On the way to his apartments he stopped under the window of a pawnbroker on Sixth avenue, and with violent knocking and shouts attracted the attention of that estimable tradesman, who, putting his head out of the window, irefully asked the business of his visitor. "I want to know the time," cried the man. "What do you mean by waking me up to ask such a stupid question?" roared the pawnbroker. "Stupid question!" howled the man, clinging to the lamp post; "I like that. Where else should I ask for the time—haven't you got my watch?"—*New York Hour.*

A French chemist claims to be able to create thunder-storms at pleasure, each one having an area of six square miles. He can raise a big sensation next picnic season.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ.........................EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., March 31. 1881.

Grant having resigned the presidency of the next world's fair commission the board has appointed H. J. Jewett, as President.

What legislatores will be the first to return to the public treasury the $500 extra pay which has been declared unconstitutional.

We will give Garfield credit for having done one good thing—that was appointing Mr. James as Postmaster General The last head of the post office department was a jackass; he was among the animals at Valentine's works, and named Key, and Hayes appoineed him Postmaster General.

Will legislatures return to the treasury the $10 per day extra pay drawn?

How can any one keep it in the face of his oath to support the constistution.

Like honest men, let them all walk up to the state treasurers counter and refund, because to keep it is unconstitutional.

Refund, it was not earned and not lawful.

They are making vagabonds take to their heels in Charleston, Ill. A vigilance committee of twenty-five took Myron Martin, Wm. Sweeny, allias "English Bill," ex-convicts, from their beds Thursday night, hung and whipped them till nearly dead, then drove them from the county under penalty of death if they return, and on Saturday posted bills over the county ordering fifteen others by name to leave and never return under penalty of death. Every one named left Saturday night. They were suspected of complicity in the recent robberies, arson and outrages on stock.

The St. Louis *Republican* prints fresh and interesting facts about the Mexican railway system, in which American capitalists and practical railroad men are interested. Two lines are contemplated—one from the City of Mexico to the Pacific Coast, and the other from the same city, northward to connect with the Texas system of railroad at or near Laredo on the Rio Grande. The Mexican Government gives a money subsidy of over ten thousand dollars a mile, and other important concessions, such as the admission free of customs duty of all railroad supplies necessary in construction. This will probably induce a lively competition between American and English steel rail producers.

A Republican correspondent puts forth the following plan by which the Democrats can successfully resist a change of officers in the Senate, without resorting to abstaining from voting to break a quorum: "Nominate in Democratic caucus two candidates each for Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, two-thirds of the Democrats to vote for one and the balance for the other, so that the vote would stand as follows: For Secretary, John Doe, 24; for Secretary, Richard Roe, 13; total. 37, for Secretary, George C. Gorham, Republican, 37. The decision in this case, there not being a tie, would be, one having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no choice, and the vote would be taken again and again, and kept up indefinitely."

In our exchanges we read of a singular death by lightning. As James Best was crossing a field on his farm near Florence, S. C., Friday, he was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning, which tore up the ground where he stood, and buried him from sight. Mr. Best was seen just before the fatal stroke, and his disappearance produced great consternation among those persons who were watching him from their windows, and several ran out to fathom the mystery. They found a large hole, surrounded by heaps of dirt, but not a vestage of Mr. Best. After two hours hard work with shovels his dead body was found at the bottom of the hole. The case is producing a sort of a religious terror among the more ignorant and superstitious countrymen, and they look upon it as an omen of some terrible calamity.

The Negroes of Maryland are standing up for recognition and a fair share of the government spoils, which the republicans have been so slow in awarding them. They vote and now of course they want offices too. On 24 the Maryland State Convention of Colored Voters was held to take action with regard to the more equal division of Federal patronage in Maryland to colored Republicans. Resolutions were adopted declaring the distribution of Federal patronage is not in accordance with the principles of the Republican party and that the colored voters are entitled to a fair division. A committee was appointed to represent the condition of the colored voters of Maryland to the President and request him to appoint no gentleman to a leading position who does not pledge himself to give fairer distribution to colored voters.

About a week ago Garfield sent in some appointments of the Conkling stripe and all the stalwarts rejoiced. A few days after he sent in some important appointments of the anti-Conkling faction, and now they are mad. President Garfield, in trying to please both sides has angerd both.

The nomination of Robertson, who led the fight against Grant and Conkling in New York last fall, for Collector of the Port of New York Ciry, creates surprise and considerable comment. The other nominations, like Chandler, Merritt and Phelps, had the effect of removing the feeling among some of the Republicans that the president was yielding to some of the stalwarts. The Collector of New York has large patronage, and can wield immense political power, more than any other Government officer in the State Conkling, it is said, greatly preferred not to have this power in the hands of a man who opposed him so strongly as Robertson, but it is not believed that Conkling will oppose his confirmation, as that would endanger the confirmation of Conkling's friends, who have been nominated for places in New York. The action of the President dividing the patronage in, betweec both factions, is regarded as a desire to harmonize the party in New York. Merritt, the present Collector, whom Conkling fought so hard, several years ago, goes as Counsel General to London.

—Lewins just returned from the city, with a large and splendid stock of clothing, for all ages—children, boys and men. All these goods are first-class, made by their own house and warranteed as represented. Now is the time to make a purchase and save money. Lewins and Sternberg have bargains for all.

NO MORE EXTRA PAY.

A wholesome opinion was rendered the other day by Attorney General Palmer declaring the act unconstitutional by which members of the legislature took $10 per day for every day they sat beyond the session of 100 days. Last session the members drew $500 each above the $1000 allowed as salary for a session, and this same grab was practiced by several previous legislatures. The Attorney General decides that the constitution allows nothing but the salary, and that no extra or other pay can be fixed or taken. This will be good news for the people, as it stops long sessions, with its $10 per day for each member. Last session the legislature sat its 100 days without passing a single important bill—for this each one drew his $1000. Then they had the audacity to sit 50 days longer without cause and without doing any thing and for this each member drew extra $10 per day, or $500.

This kind of stealing is now stopped we hope by the opinion of Att. General, and short sessions will be the result because there's no extra pay steal.

A great swindle in Missouri lands has been carried on for years by a party of unprincipled scamps, and persons desirous of making investments in Missouri lands would do well to carefully examine the title deeds that are offered them. Within a few days an extensive conspiracy for the manufacture and sale of forged land titles, with its ramifications in Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cleveland, has been unearthed. Some of these operations are alleged to date back as far as 1860, since which time forged deeds covering millions of acres of land in Missouri have been uttered. The frauds were perpetrated under an act of Congress in 1854 by which land was granted in tracts not exceeding 320 acres to actual settlers at from twelve and a half cents to one dollar an acre. Speculators got control of the lands by hireing men to take grants and forward proofs of settlement. During the rebellion the portion of Missouri which has since been made the field of this land conspiracy was much disturbed, and when the war closed few of the original patentees under the act of 1854 remained. Some were killed and some were driven off. Fraudulent transfers were then made of their lands and the papers filed in the Department at Washington. Thousands of these fraudulent titles have passed into the hands of honest purchasers. The United States District Attorney for Southern Missouri intends to dispossess all persons who hold property under these fraudulent titles. Some important arrests were made last week in Cleveland, St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

If the Persons arrested for complicity in the plot to murder the Czar are Nihilists, that organization will certainly not fail to carry out its threat of striking another blow, on the occasion of the imperial funeral, for want of money. Our special cable despatches this morning say that the police found 700,000 roubles, or near $500,000 in our money, at the house of one of the prisoners, and another had 50,000 roubles, besides weapons and poison. The money doubtless comes from the advanced Socialists in Russia, many of whom are men of great wealth. Two or three years ago, when Goldenberg, the Nihilist informer, was on the stand, he gave the names of many landed proprietors and wealth, professional men who were in the habit of supplying the executive committee with funds. Leezogoub, who was executed at Odessa, was one of these, and it was shown that he had devoted an enormous fortune to the cause of Socialism in general and the establishment of a "terrorist bureau" in particular Hithertoo with rare exceptions regicides have been poor students, bankrupt officers or impecunious "patriots;" but the new Czar appears to be face to face with an organization possessed of unlimited means for putting its murderous decrees into execution.

The democrats are jubilant over what they regard as the dilemma of the republican party. Speaker Randall says the republicans are beginning to appreciate the magnitude of Mr. Hayes' blunder in vetoing the refunding bill. There is trouble ahead, which they can meet by an extra session, or take the risk of postponement till next winter in the face of indications that money will be harder to get. Mr. Randall says he will not give an opinion as to the advisability of an extra session, and has not done so to any one, though consulted on the subject by republican leaders. They are in the majority now, and must assume their own responsibilities. If an extra session is called the democrats will insist on the essential features of the vetoed bill.

STORIES OF WEALTH.

San Simon camp, Grant county, New Mexico, is wild with excitement over a discovery of a six-feet body of pure mineral in the Sterling Price Mine tunnel, samples of which have been forwarded to Philadelphia and other cities for exhibition.

A Leadville special reports the Big Pittsburgh strike as showing a huge body of pure horn silver, mill-runs of which yield from 6000 to 8000 ounces per ton.

The Sulphuret Mine, in the Tombstone district, Arizona, has made an Immense strike, ten feet of good-looking ore being in sight, and the vein is still growing.

The Tranquility Mine is looking valuable, and Flora Morrison will get the same vein as the Sulphuret, says an official telegram from the Superintendent of the latter.

Now then let us hear from our neighbors up at Lemont about their gold mine. We want to announce that Centre county is ahead, sure.

WILL THEY REFUND?

Attorney General Palmer having decided the $10 dollar per day extra drawn by members of the legislature as unconstitutional, the REPORTER is anxious to see whether the legislators who drew $500 extra last session, will refund, because they all took an oath to support the constitution, and it now appears that this was a violation of the constitution?

Will they refund?

—The best and largest space at the next world's fair, at New York, in 1883, will be taken by a Centre county party. We are proud of this, and we know our readers will hear with pleasure that the Philad. Branch is the establishment that will make the best show at the fair, as it has done all along at home here for the best goods, largest stock of clothing, and cheapest, too, in the country.

General James A. Beaver appeared before the ways and means committee on 23 to oppose the scheme to divert to other objects the interest on the $500,000 congressional land grant to the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. Mr J. H. Jackson also appeared before the committee and favored the scheme.

The total value of exports of domestic breadstuffs during the eight months ended February, 1881, $182,428,826; the eight months ended February, 1880, $188,835,659.

PROSPECTS OF A ROW IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

The political skies are gloomy in Washington. The party harmony on which all the brethern were congratulating themselves as late as Monday has received a jar, greatly to the dismay of a considerable number of anxious souls who hoped that with the expiration of the Hayes administration long standing sores would be healed and everybody be happy. Some Western politicians visited the White House with the desire to explain to the President that disagreements within the party lines are extremely disagreeable and eminently to be avoided. They report to their friends in the evening that they had their trouble for their pains and that they found in the President a dispcsition to rule his political household without Senatorial or any other interference or dictation.

A writer says one feels in republican circles the shadow of an impending conflict, the end whereof some republicans privately confess they do not see. There are more and deeper grievances than as yet appear before the public, and the strife, which for the present appears to lie between the President and some Senators, will be found to take wider scope. How it will end no one pretends to guess, but there are melancholy growls that it ought to have been prevented; that it ought even now to be stopped Heaven only knows how far it will go and with what consequences to the party.

Meantime impartial observers remark that if the present preliminaries result in a pitched battle it will be a battle royal and between men on both sides who know how to handle the weapons of political warfare. "This is not a fight between an inexperienced politician like Hayes and the whole Senate," said a cheerful democrat to-day. "This is a fight between people on both sides who know how to fight, with a divided Senate, some of whose ablest members will range themselves on the administration side, and an administration whose chiefs are themselves skilful and astute politicians and not simple countrymen, like Hayes." That there is a contest impending is the general belief among republicans, as also that it may produce almost at once some queer results.

The chairmanship of the Senate Committee is more than an honerary distinction, It has some solid advantages which the Chicago *Tribune* discribes:

The Chairman of a Senate Committee is a luxurious aristocrat. The traditions of the Senate are peculiar. For instance, the Vice President is the dictator over the restaurant on that side of the Capitol. He has the appointment of the restaurateur, and it is the only patronage that attaches to what is nominally the second office in the Government. So the Chairman of a Senate Committee is supreme in the apartments and appurtenances presumptively set aside for the Committee. The desk the easy chair, and the lounge are all his. No other member of the Committee ever dreams of disputing with the Chairman the exclusive possessions and enjoyment of these privileges. The committee room is the Chairman's domain. There he transacts what private business he may have. If he be of a social turn he has his sideboard and entertains his friends there. Even lady visitors are said to be welcomed by the fortunate Chairman, while the desolate associates must either remain in their seats or seek consolation in the common cloak rooms. The Clerk of the Committee, paid out of the Government appropriations, is really a clerk or private secretary to the Chairman. The Chairman selects him, and, as a rule, either confers the place upon some relative or makes the choice on account of the personal service the clerk is expected to render him. The clerk is designed to be useful in the preparation of the Chairman's letters, and such other duties as may contribute to the Chairman's convenience and comfort.

GOING FOR THE EDITOR.

On 10th inst., we published the following harmless local item:

"We were pleased on Tuesday to have a visit from our venerable friend, Jonathan Spangler of Miles. Mr. Spangler is now 79 years of age, and the farm he lives on, is the place where he was born, and has lived upon it from his birth to the present hour. This is a rare incident."

Last week we received the following note:

REBERSBURG, March 24, '81.

FRED'K KURTZ.—*Dear Sir:* Discontinue my paper when expired. I care not to read the news of the republican friend Jona. Spangler, sr., whom you set down to be a wonderful man—remember you printed an article for him years ago, and to see his name now again will settle it for me. I know him better than you do.

Yours etc.

We omit the writer's name, as we simply give this circumstance to show that it is impossible to print a paper to please everybody, and we are not trying either to do it. Where the sin of offense is in the item at the top we will try to cipher out when we find a few seconds to triffle away. We always treat our fellow men with becoming courtesy and civility, be they black or white.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CENTRE COUNTY.—We, the undersigned, citizens of College, Benner, Patton, Halfmoon, Worth ect., townships. take pleasure in recommending Prof. G. W. Rumberger, of Unionville, for the office of County Superintendent. Prof. R. is one of the oldest and most successful teachers in the county, and has the well merited reputation of being a live, earnest, zealous worker in the cause of education as a teacher, and if elected, we are confident he will make a live, zealous and efficient County Superintendent. He has made teaching a profession for twenty-five years, and now we believe he is worthy of promotion, and by electing him you will certainly be putting the right man in the right place; and as we have never had that officer chosen from this end of the county we do most earnestly hope his claims will be favorably considered.

[Signed by the following]

J Matlock Kephart, C H Kephart, S C Bathgate, J Kelley, L B McEntire, Rev. G W Bouse, Agnew Sellers, O P Reese, M. D., Samuel Homan, C M Sellers, John H Miess, D H Roop, C H Seibert, Wm E Tate, Robert Goheen, James Henderson, Ed Biddle, James Biddle, George Johnsonbaugh, John Dale, Dan'l Heckman, John H Reeser, H D Lee, John Lutz, Jos W Marshall, Noah Musser, M W Morrison, Miles Mattern, Charles Greist, Geo. Alexander, C L Meek, J G Carson, J W Hartsock, George H Musser, Wm. Krape, M Kerstetter, H Armagast, Benner W Rumberger, B F Blair, A T Gray, Jonas Stine Geo. Cronmiller, Ratel H Stine, John B Way, F W Biddle, J M Bush, M. D., M Myers, John Thomas, Jno. F Gray, Daniel Stine, J S Purdue, Wm. H Dale, James Clark, James Searson, Wm. Resides, Philip Resides, Henry Stone, James Crust, John T Reed, W T Twitmire, P B Waddle, Robert Henderson, Anthony Wise, W M Marshall, Thos. G. Purdue, Wm Reeser, E Meckley, Peter Corl, J A Henderson, R M Henderson, D H Shivry, Wm. F Thompson, John F Smith, B B Carner, W A Morrison, J N Casinova, W McKinney, S D Eves, James B Williams, J W Swope, M. D, E R Jones, Alex Chaney, A Y Williams, W J Wilson, N A Hassan, W M Dunning, S S Miles, Emma C Conrad, Teacher, D H Cannan, M Cowher, Geo. Cowher, J M Speekman, A C Williams, Levi Jones John Hill, Wm Bennet, Susie Morely, Teacher, P W Burket, G W Gray, Simon Sellers, D McKinney, John A Hunter, J H Griffen, Samuel Gingerich, R J P Gray, U S Gray, C W Hunter, John Ward.

—If you intend being a candidate for sheriff or treasurer next summer, don't forget that there is luck in wearing a suit bought at the Philadelphia Branch.

SOME SUNDAY-SCHOOL FACTS.

In northern Pennsylvania there are some Sunday-school facts of interest to all who rejoice in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

1st. There are many and great benefits to be gained for the Church of Christ by organizations which bring together Christian people of every name to work for Christ. The world needs to see that all God's people "are laborers together with God."—Cor., 3:9.

2nd. By his apostle, God enjoins, "And above all things have fervent charity among yourselves." 1 Peter., 4:8. Union Sunday-school meetings offer to the various religious denominations of a given country or district an opportunity to manifest this chief of Christian graces by encouraging each other in the one work of Bible study and teaching. All who attend such meetings "in the unity of the faith" testify to their value.

3rd. There are ministers and their members, of every religious denomination in Northern Pennsylvania who do in various ways, work together for Sunday-school improvement and extension.

4th. Christian union effort, rightly directed, is never in conflict with the higher interests of the Church. With few or no exceptions those who are the most active in union effort are among the foremost in their own Church work.

5th. In all the northern counties of our state more than one third of those who might attend are yet to be gathered into the Church and the Bible-school, on the Lord's day.

6th. It is certain that these thousands around us will remain unconverted as long as they are uninterested in "the truth as it is in Jesus." To bring these precious souls under the saving influence of the "Word of Life," is the chief object for which we labor. Surely these momentous interests loudly call for the prayerful, earnest and united efforts of all God's people.

7th. Encouraged most of all with God's manifest approving blessing, beloved brethren and workers in Christ, let us follow the divine command and "Go forward." R. CRITTENDEN.

Bellefonte, Pa. March, 1881.

The leading article in the INTERNATIONAL REVIEW for April will be the conclusion of Mr. Edwin Arnold's beautiful poem, "The Iliad of India," which was begun in the January number. Though somewhat less pretentious, both in conception and execution, than the author's first great poem—"The Light of Asia"—it is still well worthy to be its successor and peer in all the poetic qualities and grand conceptions which made that the best and widest read poem of modern times.

Mr. A. S. Meyrick, the active member of Go. McLellan's Commission on Prison Labor, appointed to examine the prisons of New Jersey in 1870, writes upon "Improvements in Prison Discipline." Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., writes of Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut, and Episcopalianism in America under the title of "The First American Bishop." President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University has an interesting and valuable article upon "Dr. Francis Lieber." Dr. Ernest W. Cushing discusses the "Statutes Regulating the Practice of Medicine;" and Henry L. Nelson writes a strong article upon "Schurz's Administration of the Interior Department."

A new writer—Madam Z. Rogozin, a Russian lady residing in New York—gives the first installment of a spirited and brilliant article upon the state trials in Russia under a title that might have most naturally come from Hugo—"The Trial of the Sixteen."

The number will be of special literary interest, though not devoid of that element of "timeliness" which readers demand in all periodical literature. 50 cents a number; $5,00 a year. A. S. Barnes & Co., Publishers, New York.

VENGEANCE AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—A special from Dallas, Texas, says: "In 1869 Peter Cook, a Mississippian, with three drunken associates, raided the house of his brother-in-law, Toney Pino, disguised as United States cavalrymen, robbed him of $1000, assaulted Mrs. Pino and fled. Pino saw neither of the parties again until last Friday, when he came upon Cook in a freighter's camp on the Red River, Indian Territory. Calling him by name, and with terrible oaths, Pino fired four balls into Cook's body, killing him before he could draw his pistol. The men present arrested Pino, but as he satisfied them that his statement regarding Cook's conduct fifteen years ago was true, and as he was able to produce a newspaper account to verify it, they released him.

HOLOCAUST IN NICE.

NICE, March 23.—The Italian Opera House burned this evening. The fire broke out at the beginning of the performance. The bodies of fourteen persons suffocated were taken out and placed in the church opposite the theatre. It is feared that a hundred men and women perished in the flames.

Sixty-Three Corpses Extricated to Date.

NICE, March 24, 3 A. M.—Up to this hour fifty nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Italian opera house, which was destroyed by fire last night. It is feared that many more persers lost their lives. The fire commenced soon after the curtain had risen for the performance of Lucia di Lammermoor. Most of the subscribers for the orchestra stalls and boxes of the grand tier had not arrived. A majority of the victims belong to the working class. Shortly after the fire began the gas exploded and the house was plunged into complete darkness. A scene of terror and dismay ensued which beggars description.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF AN INDIAN MASSACRE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following telegram from General Sheridan, dated Chicago, 21st instant, has been received at the War Department: "Commanding officer at Fort Bliss says a report from reliable authority has reached him that the Indians massacred thirty persons and burned 19 wagons at Puerto del Chocolate, near Janos, Old Mexico, about sixty miles south of our territory."

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—A dispatch from Jonesville, Lee county, Va., reports that a desperate battle took place on Tuesday in the mountains between twenty revenue officers and twenty-three moonshiners, near Middleton's still house, in which Joe, Jake and Bill Middleton were killed. The revenue officers failed to dislodge the moonshiners from the barricaded still houses and sent for re-enforcements to take the house by storm. The moonshiners sallied out and drove the besiegers away.

Moonshining in the Bowels of the Earth.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 25.—United States Deputy Collector Logan has returned from a raid on the moonshiners in Wayne county. He reports having destroyed three stills, one of which was in a cavern one hundred and thirty feet under the ground.

—Nothing like it ever before seen or heard of in this section of the state, for ready-made clothing, in such piles as the new stock just brought on by Lewins, manager of the Philad. Branch clothing store. This establishment is determined to do better for its customers than ever before, in the offer of bargains. You certainly will get a suit for less money and better goods than elsewhere. Go and see for yourselves.

ATTEMPT ON HARCOURT'S LIFE.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A London dispatch states. A parcel was received today from Manchester addressed to Sir William Harcourt, who requested the police to open it. The box was found to contain a loaded pistol. This attempt upon the life of Harcourt has caused a profound sensation.

METHODIST MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The conference of the M. E. church, which has been holding its annual sessions at York, adjourned on Tuesday, 22. The following appointments were made for the Altoona district, to which Pennsvalley belongs:

J. H. McGarrah, Presiding Elder.
Altoona, First Church, T. Mitchell.
" Eighth Ave., J. B. Young.
" Chestnut Ave., T. M. Reese.
" 24th Street, A. R. Cronce.
Bellefonte, G. D. Penepacker.
Birmingham, H. R. Bender.
Clearfield, George Leidy.
Clearfield Circuit, G. B. Ague.
Curwinsville, James Curns.
Duncansville, L. F. Smith.
Glen Hope, Furman Adams.
Grahampton, W. R. Whitney.
Half Moon, J. S. Reyer.
Hollidaysburg, J. B. Shaver.
Howard, H. F. Cares.
Lloydsville, To be supplied.
Logan Valley, Isaac Heckman.
Lumber City, Isaac Edwards.
Martinsburg, M. L. Smith.
Milesburg and Unionville, J. A. Woodcock.
New Washington, Owen Hicks.
Osceola and Houtzdale, W. S. Wilson.
Penn's Valley, J. B. Akers.
Philipsburg, A. Mr. Creighton.
Pine Grove, H. F. Mendenhall.
Pleasant Gap, E. W. Wonner.
Port Matilda, Cambridge Graham.
Snow Shoe, W. Carver.
Tyrone, F. B. Biddle.
Warrior's Mark, Guyer.
Williamsburg, W. W. Dunmire.
Woodland, R. E. Wilson.
William Earnshaw, Chaplain of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, member of Warrior's Mark Quarterly conference.
Supernumerary and Superannuated—Elisha Butler, L. N. Clark.

AN OLD COUPLE TORTURED AND ROBBED.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

EAST BRADY, Pa., March 24.—John Conner, an aged farmer living alone with his wife two miles from Catfish Station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, was robbed by four masked men about nine o'clock last evening. The robbers bound and gagged the old people and tortured the old man, who is eighty-one years old, until he gave up the key to his safe, shooting him once in the head. They secured between six and seven thousand dollars' worth of Allegheny Valley railroad and Brady's Bend Bridge Company's bonds, and between four and five thousand dollars in cash. It is supposed to have been the work of some one knowing all about the premises and that no professionals were engaged in the job on account of the bungling manner they went about it.

GRATEFUL WOMAN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or pericdical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.—Courant.

—Did you hear the late news? another assassination! A bomb-shell was thrown into high prices of clothing by Lewens of the Philadelphia Branch and knocked the legs off 'em all. Lewins has not yet been arrested for throwing this bomb, and they wont undertake it, because the people are on his side. High prices in clothing is killed and cheap garments rule the day. Thanks to the Philad. Branch clothing house.

WHAT MAKES YOU SICK?

You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of Kidney Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've any such organs, for you'll be a well man.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, A. D., 1881, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The first and final account of H. A Snyder, executor of &c. of John Masden, late of Liberty township, deceased.
2. The account of Jonathan and Michael Schenck, executors of &c. of David Schenck, late of Howard township, deceased.
3. The account of Michael Runkle, administrator of &c. of Margaret Ann Runkle (his wife) late of Spring township, deceased.
4. The account of John D. Decker, administrator of &c. of Geo. W. Faust, late of Potter township, deceased.
5. The account of Wm. Thompson, administrator of &c. of Harriet Klinger, late of College township, deceased.
6. The account of A. O. Furst, executor of &c. of Barbara Smith, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
7. The first and final account of Wilbur F. Reeder, administrator of &c. of Jacob Peters, late of Mississippi, deceased.
8. The first and final account of W. H. Goss, administrator of &c. of Jacob Goss, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
9. The account of Alfred Jones, executor of &c. of Wm. G. Myers, late of the borough of Philipsburg, deceased.
10. The account of Jonathan Weaver, guardian of Harvey C. Weaver, minor child of Solomon Weaver, late of Miles township, deceased.
11. The final account of John Rossman, guardian of George H. Stover, minor child of George Stover, late of Gregg township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of J. H. Wagner, administrator of &c. of W. C. Wagner, late of Philipsburg borough, deceased.
13. The account of George B. Coale, administrator of &c. of George Buchanan, late of Gregg township, deceased.
14. The account of Jeremiah Kline and Daniel K. Heckman, executor of &c. of Susana Kline, late of Haines township, deceased.
15. The account of James D. Gentzel, administrator of &c. of John Gentzel, late of Gregg township, deceased.
16. The final account of James W. Runkle, guardian of Etta on Wesley Breon, minor children of Daniel Breon, late of Gregg township, deceased.
17. The partial account of S. A. Woods, executor of &c. of Eliza Woods, late of Gregg township, deceased.
18. The account of Samuel Gramly, administrator of &c. of George Fredricks, late of Gregg township, deceased.
19. The account of David McIlhattan and John P. Moore, administrators of &c. of Margaret McIlhattan, late of College township, deceased.
20. The account of Jacob Shultz executor of &c. of Magdalene Gerret, late of Miles township, deceased.
21. The final account of Peter Shultz and Henry Etters, executors, of &c. of John Edris, late of College township, deceased.
22. The second account of John Musser, Jr., executor of &c. of J. C. Bricker, late of Harris township, deceased.
23. The account of John Rossman, trustee to sell real estate of &c. of Peter Zeigler, late of Gregg township, deceased.
24. The account of James I. Ross, executor of &c. of John Ross, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
25. The account of David J. Moyer and C. M. Bower, executors of &c. of John Meyer, late of Haines township, deceased.
26. The account of Martha P. Odenkirk and John H. Odenkirk, executors of &c. of George Odenkirk, late of Potter township, deceased.
27. The account of Edward C. Humes, executor of &c. of Lucy Potter, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.
28. The fourteenth annual account of Daniel Rhodes and John Irwin, Jr. surviving trustees under the will of W. A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte, borough, deceased.
29. The first and final account of E. A. Carr, administrator of &c. of Aaron Partridge, late of Milesburg, deceased.
30. The first and final account of H. B. Grove, administrator of &c. of Henry Grove, late of Howard borough, deceased.
31. The final account of Mesh Williams, and J. W. Steward, executors of &c. of Scott Willims, late of Huston township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD.

March 28, 1881. Register.

For the REPORTER.

"YE ARE THE SALT OF THE EARTH," Matt. 5:13.

Common salt is the chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meats, etc. It is found native in the earth, or it is produced by evaporation and chrystalization, from water impregnated with saline particles. In Poland there is a bed of salt 500 miles long and 20 miles wide and 1200 feet thick, which would supply the world for thousands of years. When common salt has lost its saltness nothing remains. But the salt Christ refers to in speaking of christains was something different. In Eastern countries salt was often found in veins and layers of the earth, and was impure and mixed with earthy and vegetable matter and substances. After the saltness was taken away, this earthy matter still remained, but was of no use but to be placed in paths and walks, as gravel and tan bark are. Christ indulged a great deal in metaphors and comparisons and among other things he compared christians to salt.

THE METAPHOR.

The properties of salt are the following:

1. It is anti-septic. It is the great preventative of material corruption and putrefaction. Fish, beef, pork and timbers are all preserved by this means. Pliny says salt is necessary to preserve life. As a preserver it resists and corrects putrefaction. So Christians by their doctrine, example and influence, are to hinder the corruption of the world, prevent the progress of vice and preserve the world from universal wickedness and crime. Were it not for this salt our history to-day could be read in the state of Adma and Zeboim. If ten grains of good salt could have been found, Sodom and Gomorrah would have remained to this day.

2 It is a purifier—a corrosive. It has a very piercing power, subduing the whole lump, turning things into its own nature. In the vicinity of the Dead Sea everything is salty—throw small sticks into the water and they will soon have a kind of bark of salt around them In two or three hours a man's cap, boots, and clothes, will all become impregnated with saline particles. Because of its piercing power, it is the emblem of purity. It turns everything into its own nature. It eats out all extraneous matter. It is an active purgative, expelling all impurities from those things to which it is applied. So Christians purify the morals of the community in which they dwell. One man, full of the gospel will make himself felt far and near in the improvement and salvation of souls.

3. It is a seasoner. It renders things savory, palatable, and pleasant. Food would be insipid and tasteless without salt. It gives a relish to things. Meat, bread, and all viands must be salted, to be good to eat. Christians should have grace in themselves. Their dispositions, affections, passions, thoughts, words and actions should all be seasoned with grace, so that like good salt they may season the actions, habits and vices of those around them. Mankind is a putrid mass and Christianity alone can render it savory.

4. It is a fertilizer. It enriches the soil and promotes growth. So Christians promote moral growth.

5. It loses its savor. Then it is for nothing, but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men. Salt is a remedy for unsavory meat, but if the salt itself has lost its savor there is no remedy. So it is impossible to restore final apostates. Such salt is fit only for the dunghill as it conduces to sterility rather than fruitfulness. This doctrine of Christ warrants also the excommunication of unfruitful members from the Churh. They are unsavory salt.

6. It sometimes looks like salt and yet has lost its saltness. You could take a piece of salt from a rock in the East, that had been exposed to the weather, rain and sun, and on the side exposed it would not taste of salt, and on the other side it would be salty, yet look like salt on both sides. So hypocrites often look like real Christians, but they have no grace in their hearts. Savory and unsavory salt often look alike. So do wheat and tares, but the tares shall be burned and this unsavory salt shall be salted with fire. Hypocrites shall have their portion in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap, &c., Gal. 6,7:8.

REMARKS.

1. Gospel truth is salt quick, powerful, penetrating the heart and purging out all impurity and defilement of sin.

2. Christian influence is salt. Oh, for more of this salt! What a scarce commodity in many families, congregations and communities.

3. The world owes its existence to the salt that is in it. Sodom and Gomerrah contain illustrations of this truth.

4. Of many ministers, councilmen and church members, the exclamation of a certain divine, would be in point, O God, what salt!

J. T.,
Aaronsburg.

—The greatest business success in this county is the Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, managed by Samuel Lewins, assisted by A. Sternburg. It is truly astonishing what an amount of Clothing they sell, and one wonders who wears them all. But as their goods go into all adjoining counties besides into every house in our own, it can readily be seen where it goes to, Selling clothing cheap is what does it.

A BOMB IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Mar. 23.—A bomb with a fuse attached was placed outside the Royal Theatre last night, but it was discovered by the police before it could explode.

BEST business now before the public You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required. We will start you, $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 15july ly.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

—ACRES OF DRESS GOODS.—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Have now such a vast stock of

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,

That were it spread out in square yards it would cover an area as large as a farm of about two hundred acres. This Dress Goods farm in money value would be worth about a *Quarter of a Million Dollars.*

Below we mention a few attractive items taken from our stock of

MEDIUM PRICE DRESS GOODS.

ALL-WOOL GRANITES, 44 inches in width, at 62½ cts.
ALL-WOOL FOULES, 44 inches in width, at 62½ cts.
ALL-WOOL SHOODAS, 44 inches in width, at 75 cts.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES, all colors,
36 inches, at 50 cts.
40 inches, at 62½ cts.
40 inches, at 75 cts.
40 inches, at 87½ cts.
CASHMERE BEIGE, all-wool,
24 inches, 25 cts.
24 inches, 37 cts.
44 inches, 50 cts.
46 inches, 62½cts.
46 inches, 75 cts.
ALL-WOOL CHECKS, 44 inches in width, at 55 cts.
GERSTER CLOTHS, 34 inches in width, at 45 cts.
SEA SAND CLOTHS, 25 inches in width, at 31 cts.
BELGAIN BEIGE, 23 inches in width, at 31 cts.
SILK MIXED ROMAN STRIPES, 25 inches in width, at 37½ cts.
TWILLED STRIPES, 23 inches in width, at 31 cts.
PLAIDS AND CHECKS, 23 inches in width, at 31 cts
TWILLED PLAIDS, 23 inches in width, at 25 cts
TWILLED MELANGES, 23 inches in width, at 25 cts.
TWILLED BEIGES, 27 inches in width, at 25 cts
TWILLED BEIGES, 23 inches in width, at 18 cts.
MOMIE CLOTHS, 27 inches in width, at 25 cts
ALL-WOOL SUITINGS, 24 inches in width, at 20 cts
ALL-WOOL CHECKS, 24 inches in width, at 25 cts
GRANITE CHECKS, 22 inches in width, at 20 cts.
HALF WOOL CASHMERES, 22 inches in width, at 15 cts.

Every lady living at a distance from Philadelphia should send for a specimen number of the *Journal of the Household*, an illustrated monthly fashion paper the size of Harper's Bazaar. It contains much interesting reading matter, and its illustrations and pieces of all kinds of Dry Goods are of much value to out of town consumers.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market Street to Filbert. - N W, Cor. Eighth Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

1855. BAUGH'S FERTILIZERS HAVE STOOD FIELD TESTS OF 25 YEARS. 1881.

BUSHELS, NOT ACRES. SAVE MONEY BY USING

BAUGH'S TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR PHOSPHATE

PRICE $25 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.

--Baugh's Economical Fertilizer--

FOR POTATOES, CONTAINING

4 TO 5 PER CENT OF SULPHATE OF POTASH.

PRICE $30 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.

Baugh's Special Fertilizer for Tobacco

ALL GOODS SOLD ON A GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE UPON APPLICATION.

Address---Baugh & Sons, 20 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale By J. H. LONG, FLEMINGTON, CLINTON CO., PA.

10feb13t Agent for Clinton and Centre Counties,

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

AT CAMP'S,

Centre Hall, ... Penna.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PAINTED CHAMBER SUITS,
BUREAUS, SINKS, LOUNGES
WASHSTANDS, BEDSTEADS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BREAKFAST TABLES,
PARLOR TABLES,
WOOD and CANE SEAT CHAIRS,
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES.

All our goods as represented or money refunded. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we know we can suit you in Prices and quality. Remember we will not be undersold.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

We keep on hand all the latest and BEST STYLES of COFFINS and CASKETS, Burial Robes and Shrouds.

3feb3m WM. R. CAMP.

S. & A. LOEB.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United Staes, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDERN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise,

9 sept tf

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO

Battle Creek, Michigan,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR

THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. Established 1848.

32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN On the Loss of

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-abuse Involuntary Seminal Emissions Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J CULVERWELL, M D, author of the "Green Book," &c

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

....This Lecture will prove a boon to thousand and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO. 41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Office Box. 4586. 7oct 1y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED. Big pay. Light work. Steady employment. Samples free. Address, M. L. BYRN, 49 Nassau Street, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, 27 jan 6m JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 10oct y.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO Portland, Maine. 1july ly.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER,—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

Farmers' SUPPLY STORE

—BY—

Alexander & Co.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

We sell Corn Shellers with cleaners. Telegraph Hay and Straw Cutters, Fodder Cutter and Crusher, Farmers' Chop Mills.

CONKLIN WAGONS.

Farm and road wagons, for one, two and four horses. Broad-tire wagons two-horse, for lumbermen, Wide and narrow track wagons.

The CONKLIN WAGONS are the best material, are hand-finished, run lighter, stand more strain, last longer than any other wagon.

CORTLAND

Buggies, Phaetons and Platform Spring Wagons. PRICES LOW.

We guarantee the above wagons &c. to be first class goods.

Chilled Plows.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, SYRACUSE STEEL and CHILLED PLOWS, common iron beam plows, and cultivators.

Cayuga Plaster,

FINELY GROUND,

—AT THE—

Lowest Prices,

POWDER.

Blasting, Rifle and Sporting Powder in bulk, at wholesale prices. Also Fuse.

FAIRBANKS SCALES,

ALL SIZES,

SEEDS.

Clover, Hungarian, Lawn, Timothy, and a full line of other grass seeds.

Store opposite the Bush House.

Alexander & Co.

BELLEFONTE.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ... ....Associate Editor.

:O:

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, March 31, '81

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

Reduced Terms.

After Feb. 1, 1881, we will give every subscriber paying in advance, an additional credit of 25 cts.

Still Better.

Send us the name of a new subscriber and the pay for his and your own in advance, and we will give both an additional credit of 50cts for the year. This brings the REPORTER *down to the cheapest country papers to all who avail themselves of this offer.*

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 00 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 05 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila.	9 00 a m
"	Harrisburg	12 15 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	3 15 p m
"	Lock Haven	4 20 p m
" "	Renovo	5 40 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 20 p m
"	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	7 55 p m
"	Lock Haven	9 10 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 20 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 p m
"	Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
	Lock Haven	11 25 a m
	Williamsport	12 30 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 40 p m
"	Philadelphia	6 35 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 00 p m
"	Lock Haven	10 30 p m
"	Williamsport	11 10 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	Philadelphia	7 05 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	Philadelphia	7 05 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

LOCAL ITEMS.

—I would call the attention of the public to the fact that I again have my office in the old "Conrad House," just opposite the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, where I shall be glad to have all persons having legal business to attend to, to call.

St D. F. FORTNEY.

—You can make fishing easy, pleasant and sure by getting your tackle at Deschner's, who has the best and latest styles.

— Fergus Potter Esq., paid the REPORTER a pop visit 'tother day.

"Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher," by purifying the system, softens the skin and beautifies the complexion.

—Mr. W. Zerby moves from near Zion, to a farm at Salona.

—For bargains in Boots & Shoes try Doll & Mingle. They have a fresh stock and have shoes down to bottom prices.

—Don't disfigure your rooms any longer with old style furniture when you can get a handsome article at Camp's for so little money.

—On last Saturday another of the Gingerich family was buried, making the sixth that has died of scarlet fever within a few weeks.

—Witmer and Co's New Cash Store at Spring Mills is in full blast. They are selling off goods lively. The stock is entirely new and prices are "rock bottom." Produce takes the bargains all the same as money.

—The supervisors of Penn township have already constructed the bridges that had been destroyed by the late flood.

—Col. W. W. Brown, whose arrival from Kansas, in bad health, we noticed in our last issue, died on Monday evening last at Milesburg.

—Everything has been marked down at Dinges' and will be sold at a sacrafice, rather than have the old stock remain any longer. Now is the time to buy goods at prices that will make you open your eyes.

—Multiply your age by 2, add 658, divide this sum by 2 and subtract your age from this; the result will be the three best known figures in the United States.

STEREOTYPING done at this office. Persons wishing electrotype cuts duplicated or other matter stereotyped can have it done at the REPORTER office, our office having lately been furnished with a stero outfit. tf

—All the old persons of Snyder county being plastered over with life insurance, the companies have now sent out agents to hunt up all the old scare-crows in the county as subjects for insurance.

—Don't be surprised if you are refused credit at Dinges after the first of April. He is going to sell his goods low, and in order to come out he must have the cash for all purchases. Cash will be paid for all produce brought in.

—Millheim has a branch music store under the control of Hassanplug and Thomas, of Lewisburg. They will no doubt work up the musical talent of that vicinity to perfection, as their instructor, Mr. Young, is the man to do it.

—We know that it is not dress that makes the man; but when the man is made, and he is dressed in a suit bought at the Philadelphia Branch, the man looks better—that's all.

—Mr. D. O. Bower, of Laurelton, popped in to see us a few days ago. Dave has quit the mercantile business, which he followed for many years, and gives his attention to three or four farms in Hartly township.

—If you want a comfortable, nice fitting shoe, try Doll & Mingle, Bellefonte.

—New suits made to order, fits and latest styles guaranteed, at prices better than ready-made clothing, at the Beehive stores of Bauland & Newman. By reading their new advertisement this week you find many items of interest and upon which money can be saved.

—NOTICE.—The undersigned has opened a blacksmith shop at Jno. T. Lee's, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on short notice. Horse shoeing a specialty. Give me a call.

mar17. CHAS. BOLLINGER.

—A thorough and safe remedy is Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents: 17mar 5t.

—Physicians and Druggists requiring a perfectly Pure Pepsin for prescriptions should send their cards for sample to Robertson & Co., manufacturers of pure pepsin, 34 Broadway, New York. 3mar. 1m.

—Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. All Druggists sell them. 17mar 5t.

tOur subscribers who change their post-office address should notify us giving name of old and the new post-office. tf.

—Pool's Signal Service Barometer, or Storm Glass and Thermometer combined, for sale by J. O. Deininger, Centre Hall. Price only $1.00. Pretty and useful, should be in every family. 24feb. 2m.

—Mr. F. M. Burkholder, in a letter to us from Miami county, Ohio, says grain fields look beautifully through the Miami valley; had extra good crops last two years. Over fifty per cent of fruit trees and grape vines are killed by severe freezing; bees also are nearly all dead, and out of 44 stands Mr. B. has 16 left. He says there is much written on the subject of wintering bees; much depends upon the season. In the spring as soon as they commence to fly, they should be fed on rye meal or unbolted flour, put into little boxes and set in convenient places for them, filling the boxes two or three inches deep with meal or chop; lay on the chop some corn cobs for bees to crawl on when at work—they will go for it like little pigs. Our old Centre county friends, Daniel Driver and Rev. Levi Lukenbach are still among the living. Mr. Driver has been quite feeble for several years; his son Jacob lost two of his children this winter of scarlet fever, also a granddaughter of mine died of same disease. Wheat $1 to 1.05; corn .38 to .40; hay from $16 to 20; stock of all kinds high; hogs .04 to .05 and cattle .04½ to .05½; apples and potatoes .60 to .80.

—Sechler & Co., Bush House block, Bellefonte, is the first regular grocery house established in Bellefonte, and headquarters in sugars, syrups, rice, coffees, cheese, hams, dried beef, breakfast bacon, lard, salt, N. O. molasses, coal oil, soaps, mackerel, herring, tobaccos, cigars, confectionery, oranges, lemons, cranberries, crackers, canned fruits, sweet potatoes, raisins, prunes, nuts, queensware, stoneware, strictly pure spices and pure old cider vinegar, and hundreds of other articles used in the family every day. You can rely upon all you get at Sechler's being genuine and pure. Groceries always fresh; they do a fair and square business, and practice no deception in goods. Such an establishment deserves the encouragement and patronage of all housekeepers.

—SPROUTING TOBACCO SEED.—As many of our farmers are becoming interested in the cultivation of the "national weed," the following description of the mode of sprouting the tobacco seed a short time previous to planting may prove reliable:

Take sufficient quantity of seed and put it in warm water enough not to scald the hands when placed therein. Remove it and tie it in thick woolen rags, laying it on a shelf near the stove, or on a crock, putting a few handfulls of earth over it, and in three or four days it will be nicely sprouted. It should, however, be watched so as not to sprout too much, as the germ is apt to die if the weather is not favorable when seeded. By sprouting the seed as much as a week's time can be gained; seeding has been done as late as the 23d of April and plants were raised as early as those which were seeded during the first week in April. It also comes up sooner, thus getting the advantage of the weeds.

[AN OPEN LETTER.]

MR. F. KURTZ:—*Dear Sir:* Please advise my friends and customers that the old store room at Stone Mill will fairly groan with great stacks of New Spring Goods before they are ten days older.

Hoping the cows may all be fresh and the hens all busy by time goods arrive, for I am still on the war path, hunting an outlet for produce at profitable prices to my customers. I don't need to tell you about my prices for goods. Suffice it to say my customers carry the goods away as fast as I can get them, and they pay for them too.

New goods about April 7th,

Yours, etc.,

A. S. KERLIN.

—Our friend, D. F. Fortney, as will be seen by his card, has vacated the Dist. Att's chamber in the court-house, and gone back to his former office in the Conrad House. Mr. Fortney is one of the foremost lawyers at the bar of this county, and one of the most successful too. As District Attorney he rendered the utmost satisfaction.

—It will be of interest to our readers to study the new advertisement of Bauland & Newman. There are new items mentioned in it, of articles that are needed and at prices set down below the reach of all competition. Save money where you can, and one of the places is at the Beehive stores.

—The Bellefonte papers, the *Watchman* and the *Centre Democrat*, endorse the REPORTER'S suggestion to turn the State College into an insane asylum instead of rebuilding the burnt one at Danville. The cost of the rebuilding would be saved besides the money from the land scrip, a large sum that goes to the College each year.

—The greatest public benefactors in central Penn'a are the proprietors of the Philad. Branch clothing house, at Bellefonte, Samuel Lewins, manager, by selling genuine goods at near cost they have enabled our people to save thousands of dollars.

—A letter dated, Kaneville, Ill., March 22, from Mrs. M. Spangler, says: Brother Edward Spangler and wife are both afflicted with diptheria, with hopes for recovery. On 18th had a fierce snowstorm which prevented travel from Friday to Monday—Old settlers can not remember its like.

—Dinges is going to the city beginning of next month to lay in one of the largest stocks for the spring trade that Centre county has ever seen. Just wait till he is prepared, and you'll be astonished beyond all expectation.

—Dist. Att. Heinle now occupies the room set apart for that office in the court-house. Mr. Heinle is a young lawyer of promise, and will make a good attorney for the commonwealth. He is altogether a self-made man and through his energy and studious habits has deservedly won the honorable position he now holds.

Let the poor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets. 31mar2t

—A man by name of Gingerich, in company with another known as Ugly Joe, beat a horse to death one day last week, up in Harris township, as we are informed. Is there no one who will try the law on such brutality?

Nothing makes a man, woman, or child feel meaner than a tickling sensation in the throat. Take "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

—March has been lionish all thro.' This week we had rather cold and windy weather mixed with cloudy and sunshine, and a little snow squall on Tuesday morning.

Wednesday very disagreeable with rain and snow.

—A full line of the best goods at reasonable prices, at Doll & Mingle's, Bellefonte.

—George Huss, of Linden Hall, is one of the boss shoemakers of this county, who can make a good fit on short notice. Give him two feet to go on and he will make you a good *understanding.*

—Henry Weiser, of Millheim, has gone to Ohio, with a view of prospecting for a suitable place wherein to establish himself in business. Mr. Weiser is a tinsmith of great experience and would no doubt meet with marked success.

—Wm. Mann, jr., & Co., have purchased the Penn'a Axe Co. works, at Tyrone, and our old friend A. S. Kerlin remains as manager.

—You can get a rod for trout, bass or any other fish at Deschner's for any price. He has the finest lot you ever saw.

—The report that John Erb, son of Israel Erb, one of the Snyder county murderers, was found dead in a barn, is not true.

—Go west, young man, go west, but stop in first and get a good and cheap suit of clothes from Lewins of the Philadelphia Branch, and you will save enough money to pay half your railroad fare. A fact—try it.

—It is estimated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will take out 300,000 tons of coal per year from the newly purchased mines at Snow Shoe.

—Read advertisement of Doll & Mingle,—they mean just what they say.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Thursday, 23, bought the Snow Shoe railroad, which begins at Milesburg, and extends twenty-six miles into the coal and lumber region. Now then, go ahead and finish the Pennsvalley road, and redeem your mouldy promises to our people.

—Mr. Camp has done a brisk business in furniture the last two months. People are getting to know that he makes the best and most stylish, as well as the lowest priced, hence they come a great distance for it. Go to Camp's and see before purchasing elsewhere.

—On Monday, 21st, Samuel Ulrich, Wes. Whiteman and wife, of Penn, and Miss Mattie Gramley, of Miles township, started for Illinois. Mr. Ulrich, Mr. Whiteman and lady will enter the employ of David Rhule, formerly of Millheim.

—The lead of those new copying pencils is said to be poisonous, a piece the size of a pea being sufficient to kill a robust man. Parties having them should be very careful with them, as several cases of poisoning by it have been reported.

—The busiest place in Bellefonte just now is the Philad. Branch Clothing Hall. Men and boys are constantly rushing in and come out with bundles of clothing under their arms. One has a vest, another pants, another a coat, and a far larger number have suits and some several suits. Low prices and genuine goods is what causes the great rush.

—The Y. M. C. A., of Centre Hall, will hold their 2nd Anniversary in the Lutheran church, on Saturday evening, April 9. The program arranged promises to be interesting and profitable. All are invited to be present.

—There is actually more clothing at the famous Philad. Branch than at all the other clothing stores taken together, and better goods for far less money. They manufacture their own clothing, which is an important thing.

—George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has bought 800 acres of ground at Wayne Station, and intends erecting thirty residences there this summer.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Wise, an old lady residing in Jacksonville, Dauphin county, had an insurance policy for $5000 in one of the many mutual assessment companies in the state. She died recently and the delighted heirs received $130.

—Mr. Shannon Boal dropped into the REPORTER office, Monday. He has abundant indications for ore on his farm, enough to keep the railroad busy hauling if it were completed.

—Sharpen up your wits for the 1st of April, and don't let yourself be caught.

—About this time, as the almanacs say, spring house-cleaning can be looked for.

◆

MADISONBURG, March 27.—The steam saw-mill is still shaking out the lumber in Little Sugar Valley, but expect to get done in a few weeks. Exchanging houses has been going on for quite a while. Mr. Mr. Adam Lose has moved to Nittany Valley, on a farm. We will have a grand concert in the Madisonburg town hall, on April 2. Miss Annie Feidler will preside at the organ. Madisonburg will be dull this summer, for the youngsters are all leaving for the West. Our schools closed last week. Now times should get better as we understand the teachers hired a boy to make their fires in the two rooms for the last two months, for which each of them paid him 12½ cents per month. $1 per month would not have been too much; but they were both Garfield men and could afford to pay 12½ cents per month, but we think they will not get the chance for the next coming 3 years to pay 12½c in this town. JA.

SPRING MILLS.

We are obliged to condense correspondent's items for want of time this week. He says: Whitmer & Co. are doing a booming business in their new store. Stoughton, the conductor, has moved into the Pealer house. Clara Grenoble is dangerously ill from consumption. Jas. Baty is able to be about again. Duncan Runkle is also very ill, but improving. Rev. White, of Milroy, preached in the Presb. church on Sunday. Geo. Miller keeps a good hotel and is doing a brisk business. T. Kennedy is putting up a new house at Coopertown. Mr. John Neese's funeral on Saturday was one of the largest ever held here. He leaves a large family, and was a kind neighbobor. C. D. E.

POTTER TOWNSHIP AUDITORS' REPORT.

SUPERVISOR—James B. Spangler.

1881. DR.

March 14th.		
To balance of last year,	$218 18	
Amount of duplicate,	648 10	
		$866 28
CR.		
April 12th '80.		
By cash to auditors,	$ 3 82	
March 14th, '81.		
By amount of services,	80 50	
By books and filling duplicate,	2 92	
By labor,	652 21	
By exonerations,	1 22	
By order of Kurtz for pr'ting,	15 00	
By balance due township,	110 61	
		$866 28

SUPERVISOR—J. J. Arney.

DR.		
To amount of duplicate.	$714 15	
" rec'd on order of Geo. Grossman,	136 75	
" for work on above order,	4 00	
" due on above order,	48 55	
		$903 45
CR.		
By amount of work on roads,	$461 02	
By cash for plank, etc., for bridge,	4 44	
By books and filling duplicate,	3 10	
By J. C. Boal for damage for fence,	1 09	
By amount for water-trough, Centre Hall,	4 00	
By am't for error in Thomas Grove's tax,	1 59	
By am't for exonerations,	95	
By am't of percentage for collecting $250 59,	12 59	
By am't for services,	55 50	
By cash to auditors,	5 00	
To balance due township.	354 33	
		$903 45

OVERSEER—Wm. Emerick.

DR.		
To balance for 1880,		$57 64
To am't of duplicate,	629 59	
To balance due overseer,	12 00	
		$699 23
CR.		
By am't of vouchers,	621 73	
By percentage for collecting tax,	31 47	
By am't for services,	45 00	
By am't of exonerations,	1 03	
		$699 23

OVERSEER—Robert Lee.

DR.		
To am't of duplicate,	$729 97	
To am't unseated land,	17 93	
To am't rec'd Geo Spangler,	36 00	
To am't rec'd of A. Lukenbauch,	2 00	
To am't due overseer,	173 70	
By balance for 1880,		$169 73
By am't of vouchers,	707 60	
By am't of services,	45 00	
By percentage for collecting tax,	36 45	
By am't of exonerations,	82	
		$959 60

AUDITORS—DR.

To cash from township officers,	$6 00	
		$6 00
CR.		
By one day each.	4 50	
By one day, clerk,	1 50	
		$6 00

We, the undersigned have examined the accounts and certify to the correctness of the same.

Auditors, { JOHN GROVE, W. W. ROYER A. C. RIPKA,

JAMES B. LEE, Town Clerk

A FINE RESIDENCE.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to give a visitor's description of a new house ½mile west of Spring Mills and now occupied by Wm. M. Allison, formerly of Potter's Mills. In design and construction it excells any dwelling in the valley, its plan is modern and in keeping with the times. It is almost square with large bay window and arcade in south side, dormer windows in roof, and and a look-out from which a beautiful view is obtained. The attic or third story, is divided into four bed rooms, grained chestnut and white ash, second story also four bedrooms with suitable clothes rooms painted grey glossy as if varnished, by a new process of mixing one florence white, and one grained curly ash, very nature like; this floor is reached by two stairs, one from kitchen hall and the other from hall of main entrance; this hall is a large square, open one, with a beautiful T rail upon stair-way made by that master stair builder, Mr. Pletcher of Milesburg. The kitchen is faced with moulded facings and grained in shaded curly ash, while the parlor, main hall, sitting and dining room are all finished of solid black walnut, filled and polished in oil equal to any city made furniture, making a spendid appearance; these latter three rooms and hall may all be converted into one room by means of sliding otherwise known as folding doors. Among the large number who came to see this house while building, are those who say rooms are too small, yet take no thought of this fact that a room warmed by a range or heated in side wall may be two feet less everyway, than one warmed by a centre furnace, some of these are somewhat behind the times. The time of barn floor sized kitchens answering the double purpose of kitchen and dining room with other rooms correspondingyl large, bed rooms large enough to have from four to six beds in them for the whole family including servants to sleep in, is past. None but good mechanics were employed. Mr. David Burrell has laid up a lasting sign in the beautiful wall of cut stone upon which this building rests ready for H. E. Zerby to lay the brick of which its walls are made, Wm. McCormick noted for accurate and smooth work as a carpenter has left his mark upon this building, especially upon its inside finish, the work being made smoother than furniture is generally made, especially the walnut part, his work here need only be seen to be appreciated. Samuel Kelley, a worthy son of Erin, assisted by our jolly friend Koch, did the plastering in quite an artistic manner, with plaster-of-paris centre pieces, cornices and brackets in rooms of lower story. The painting was done by D. F. Luse, of Centre Hall, who is one of the most skillful painters in our county, and whose hand can be seen in all the best residences in this valley, artistic and painstaking in all his work, make him excel as an ornamental painter. A. J. Reesman did the spouting.

A long and happy life to the occupants of this beautiful home. A VISITOR,

◆

—The records of the Centre county court have been examined and show that no one yet had need to apply for a divorce who got his wedding clotnes at the Philad. Branch. There is a moral in this besides the great saving it leaves for your pocket-book to start house-keeping with. Philadelphia Branch suits and happy marriages go together.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 1

◆

—Always avoid a suit with a neighbor, it is an expensive thing, but a suit can be had at the Philad. Branch which will save you money and make no ill-feeling anywhere. Always go to the Philadelphia Branch for your clothing, it is the only establishment that manufactures its own garments and warrants them.

Immigrants that arrived in the United States the eight months ended February 28th to the number of 305,022, of whom nearly 83,000 were from Germany, 77,000 Canada, 36,000 English and Welsh and 30,000 Irish.

Remember that Lewins, manager of of the Philad. Branch Clothing hall, just returned from their manufactory in Philad. with an immense stock of new clothing. Call around and see it. Every article is plainly marked. Children's suits as low as $1,50.

—Judgement Exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office, 15c per dozen. tf.

◆

MARKETS.

CHICAGO. March 28.—Wheat unsettled and lower. No 2 Chicago spring, regular 99½c for fresh; $1 s for cash.

Live Stock.

PHILA. March 28.—Cattle in active demand; sales 2,500 head; prime, 6¾@6½c; good 5¾@6¼c; medium 5¾@5½c; common 4¾@5¼c. Sheep in fair demand, sales 9200 head, prime, 6¾@6½c; medium 5¼@6c, common 5¾@5½c. Hogs dull, sales 3500 head, prime 9¼@9½c, good, 9¾@9¼c, medium, 8@8½c.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The spring term of this Select School, located at Centre Hall, Pa., will begin on the 18th of April, 1881.

All persons desiring to obtain a thorough English or Classical Education, are respectfully invited to attend its sessions. Tuition from $4 to $8 per term. Boarding at very reasonable rates. For further particulars address.

H. F. BITNER, A. M., Principal,

31mar4t Centre Hall, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Centre, and that application will be made at the next session of said Court to grant the same.

John Anderson,	Bellefonte boro.	Eating House.
H C Yeager,	do	Saloon.
Fred'k Smith,	do	Eating House.
Ed. Brown, Jr.	do	Tavern.
Herry Brockerhoff,	do	do
Dan'l Garman,	do	do
W. R. Teller,	do	do
G. E. Parker,	Philipsburg boro.	Saloon.
John Ramsdale,	do	Tavern.
Robert Lloyd,	do	do
C. A. Faulkner,	do	do
James Passmore,	do	do
Jeffrey Hayes,	Rush twp.	do
Jonathan Kreamer,	Millheim boro.	do
W. S. Musser,	do	do
J. H. Odenkirk,	Potter twp.	do
David J. Meyer,	do	do
D. H. Ruhl,	do	do
P. H. Stover,	Penn twp.	do
John G. Uzzle,	Snowshoe twp.	do
Geo. Hazel,	do	do
Samuel Boyer,	do	Eating House.
James L Delong,	Liberty twp.	Tavern.
Gottlieb Haag,	Spring twp.	do
H. G. Shaffer,	Haines twp.	do
Henry Robb,	Walker twp.	do
Emamuel Brown,	Miles twp,	Saloon.
Alois Kohlbecker,	Boggs twp.	Tavern.
Jacob Cooke,	Howard boro.	do
Geo. Miller,	Gregg,	Tavern,

J. C. HARPER, Proth'y.

PROFIT $1,200.

To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit.—N. E. Farmer.

◆

—Just think, parents, you can get children's suits for $1.50 at the Philadelphia Branch, where a large stock has just been received. You can't buy the goods and make them yourselves for double the money. Go to the Phila. Branch for a bargain.

MARRIED.

On 13, at Aaronsburg, by Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Mr. L. P. Korman, of Hublersburg, to Miss Ellen E. Moyer, of Coburn.

DIED.

In Millheim, on 17, after a few hours sickness, Hannah, wife of Samuel Otto, aged 68 years.

Mrs. Otto had been out calling on some of her neighbors that day, seemingly in good health and spirits. At about seven o'clock in the evening she was engaged in making necessary arrangements to bake next day, and while thus engaged she took sick and within an hour she was a corpse, her spirit having left the mortal tenement and wended its way to a world more bright than this to await the reuniting time. Mrs. Otto was an exemplary Christian woman, and a member of the Evangelical Church.

On 21, in Gregg twp., of scarlet fever, John H, son of Samuel Wolf, aged 16 years.

On 21, at Siglerville, James Alexander, in the 74th year of his age.

On March 23, at Spring Mills, John Neese, aged 49 years, 3 months and 13 days.

In the death of Mr. Neese, Spring Mills, has lost an estimable citizen, the family an affectionate husband and father, and the church a faithful member. Our loss is his gain.

Near Hartleton, of scarlet fever—Feb. 14—Rhoda Ellen, aged 9 years, 2 months and 2 days. Feb. 24—Grace Otilla, aged 2 years, 2 months and 7 days Mar. 11—Jennie May, aged 11 years, and 13 days. March 12—Clarence Davis, aged 2 years, 2 months and 8 days.

All children of H. Edwin and Kate M Smith.

On 18, at Pleasant Gap, Henry Eckenroth, Esq., aged 51 years.

On 8, at Shiloh church, College twp., of scarlet fever, John McBride, son of Daniel and Caroline Summy, aged 7 years.

On 12, at Shiloh, of scarlet fever, Martin Wesley, son of Harvey and Sarah Mease, aged 7 years.

On the 22nd inst, in Potter township, Mrs. Christina Metzler, aged 65 years, 5 months and 20 days.

"A home in heaven!—what a joyous thought!
As our poor mother toiled in her weary lot;
Her heart oppressed, and with anguish driven
From her home below to her home in heaven.
A home in heaven! As the sufferer lies
On her bed of pain, and uplifts her eyes
To that bright home, what a joy is given
With the blessed tho't of her home in heaven."

HER CHILDREN.

Assignee's Sale.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Miles twp., near Stover's, on Friday, April 22nd, 1881.

All that certain tract or piece of land bounded by lands of Jeremiah Haines, Geo. Wolfert and others, containing sixty acres more or less, about twenty acres cleared, the balance in timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when terms will be made known by

J. H. REIFSNYDER,

31mar td Assignee of Geo. Feidler.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned, 1 mile south of Colyer's sawmill, on Saturday, April 2nd, the following described property, to wit. One Mare with foal, one two-year old Colt, two Hogs, seven head of Sheep, one Cow heavy with calf, one Buggy, one sleigh, Spring-wagon, Truck wagon, two one-horse Sleds, two sets Harness, Hay, etc., also Household Goods, two Iron Kettles, Pots, 3 Barrels of Vinegar, Pork, Two Cook Stoves, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m.

JACOB METZLER.

GOOD TIMBERLAND FOR SALE.—15 acres and 80 perches timberland, in Gregg twp., about one-half mile south of Geo. Gentzel's sawmill, near the public road, adjoining lands of Chas. Ripka, Geo. Gentzel and J. D. Decker. The timber consists of good yellow pine, pitch pine, hemlock and chestnut oak. Also

HOUSE AND LOTS IN MILLHEIM adjoining J. R. Reifsnyder on the south, Annie Albright, B. O. Deininger and D. A. Musser on the north; containing about one acre, having thereon a dwelling house, with good garden, 40 young apple trees, choice fruit, just beginning to bear; about 20 peach trees, 6 pear trees, and an abundance of grapes, sour cherries, and other fruit; also a well of good water, 30 feet deep, near the house. For further information apply to

JOHN S. AUMAN,

24mar3m. Farmers' Mills, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Metzler, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Centre county, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased to come forward and make prompt payment, and those having claims against decedent to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB METZLER,

31mar6t. Executor,

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of **Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,** with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest **Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator,** and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, **without intoxicating.**

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Feiri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday the 16th day of April A. D., 1881, at 2 P. M., the following described Real Estate of the defendant (who waives inquistion) to wit:

All the defendants interest of, in and to the following messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Snowshoe township, Centre county, Pennsylvania.

One thereof bounded by lands in the warrantee name of James Tompkins, Richard Jones, Samuel Witherill, Samuel Clark, Andrew Clark and James Gilliland, and containing four hundred and thirty-five acres and allowance, more or less, and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Hugh Slack, dated April 15th, 1794. Twelve or fifteen acres cleared and under cultivation.

ALSO,

One other thereof, bounded by lands in the warrantee names of Hugh Slack, James Slack, Henry Slack and James Gilliland, and containing four hundred and seventy-one acres, and one hundred and twelve perches, and allowance, more or less, and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Andrew Slack, dated April 15th 1794.

ALSO,

One other thereof bounded by lands in the warrantee names of Peter Hall, Samuel Tompkins, Henry Wheeler, Hugh Slack and others, and containing three hundred and eighty acres and allowances. more or less, and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to James Tompkins, dated March 23d, 1793. Thereon erected a saw mill and a lot of tenant houses.

ALSO,

One other thereof bounded by land in the warrantee names of James Gilliland, James Tompkins and others, and containing four hundred and sixteen acres and allowance, more or less, and surveyed on a warrant to Peter Hall, dated March 23d, 1793. Thereon erected a small house and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

One other thereof bounded by lands in the warrantee names of Peter Hall, James Tompkins, Hugh Slack and others, and containing three hundred and forty-eight acres more or less, and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to James Gilliland, and dated the 18th day of September, 1848. Thereon erected a house and other buildings.

ALSO,

One other thereof beginning at a corner, thence by Moshannon town lots and land of the heirs of E. Ide, deceased, north 2°, east 116 seven-tenths perches to a corner, thence by lot of Wm. Askey, south 62°, east 13 seven-tenths perches to a corner, thence by same north 2°, east 13 seven-tenths perches to a corner, thence by same noth 62° west 13 seventh-tenths perches to a corner, thence by same north 62°, west 13 seventh-tenths perches to a corner, thence north 76°, east 114 perches to a corner, thence south 54°, east 113 perches to a corner, thence south 46°, west 83 perches to a corner, thence north 87½°, west 92½ perches to the place of beginning and containing one hundred and twenty three acres and twelve perches more or less, and being known as the Daniel Bechtol farm. Thereon erected a dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

One other thereof beginning at a corner on the northern line of the Hugh Slack tract, thence north 2°, east 159 perches to a corner, thence south 88°, east 156 perches to a corner, thence south 10°, east 37 perches to a corner, thence south 2°, west 80 perches to a corner, thence south 76° west 114 perches to a corner, thence north 2°, east 14 perches to a corner, thence north 88°, west 58 perches to the place of beginning and containing 163 acres and 123 perches more or less, and being known as the Martha Bechtol farm, thereon erected a house and barn. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the defendant.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

THE GREAT

"BEE HIVE"

STORES.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Last week we promised you some more new points concerning our Trade, and whereby we are confident you can save money. Therefore please pay attention to what we tell you.

We have just received 500 yards of Cassimer, out of which we intend to make the popular $15 suits. They are all wool. We guarantee a fit, and to be as well made as a $30 suit. The same quality will cost you Twenty Dollars elsewhere.

Then we have The Celebrated Owl Shirt, laundried and unlaundried. We are satisfied that it is the best shirt in the country for one Dollar. It is made of Wamsutta Muslin, Reinforced Bosom, 2400 Linen, 3-ply and lined with heavy Bucher Linen.

We have a Calico Shirt, laundried, ready for use, with Collar, for only 25 cts. The biggest bargain in our Stores.

In Gents' Ties we have the largest assortment ever opened here, Among the most popular are the Four in Hand, the 481, the Tournament and the Bernhardt. They are in all colors, and range from 35 to 75 cents.

We have a few suits on hand. They are of our own make, made in dull season; made in the very best style, on wuich we are offering some special inducements.

Please and also bear our $3.75 Pants in mind. They would be cheap at $5; but we can afford to sell them at $3.75. Our Overalls can't be beat; they are our Own Make, and we guarantee every pair not to rip.

In Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs we have all styles, at prices ranging from 8 to 20 cts.

We are now ready to take orders for Spring clothing, Our stock of Cassimers is large and complete, and we guarantee you prices that can't be beat as to cheapness or good quality. We warrant every article made by us, and guarantee a fit.

We have a very large stock of Trunks and Satchels, rangsng in price as follows: Trunks from $1.25 upwards. Satchels from 75 cts. to $5 We will tell you about our stock of Hats, and our Ladies Department next week.

Please remember us when you are in need of anything in our line, for we are positive it will pay you At any rate, we would like to have you call and examine our Goods whether you want to purchase or not. No trouble to show Goods.

Look to your own interest, and call and see us soon.

Respectfully,

Bauland & Newman,

The originators of the one price system in Bellefonte,

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 1 00, No 2, 90, No 3, 70
Rye, 75c
Corn, ears, per bu. 37 c.
Corn old, 45c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 55 to 60c.
Cloverseed, 6c to 7c per lb
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $4.50
Butter, 22c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 8c.
Ham, 08c.
Shoulders 8c
Bacon or side, 8c
Eggs per doz. 11c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

Ready for Spring!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOOTS & SHOES.

We have received an immense stock of Boots and Shoes direct from the Manufacturers, which were bought at the Lowest Cash Price, thereby enabling us to sell a good, reliable Shoe at the price shoddy goods were generally sold for.

We deal in goods that we can recommend. Ask us whether a Shoe is good, and if we say it is, we mean it as a guarantee.

Believing that customers would better pay a little more for a good article than a little less for a worthless one, we urge sale of good Boots and Shoes only.

Try us and see for yourselves. We can save you money.

We manufacture anything in our line. Employ only skilled workmen, and use the best stock.

Remember we guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Doll & Mingle,

BROCKERHOFF ROW,

Bellefonte.

24march

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER

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Dog Fashions.

A New York correspondent gives the following as the reigning styles in dogs among ladies:

The pug is the reigning favorite, but some King Charles spaniels have just been produced which are exceptionally lovely. A Scotch collie is an admirable pet, so honest and true; but the St. Bernards are very much in favor. They are worth from $50 to $1,000, and I saw one lying on a lady's rug the other day who looked as much at home in the drawing-room as a young lady. English mastiffs are growing in favor, and the little black and tans are going out. The Spitz dogs have had a bad reputation for a long time, owing to their supposed tendency to madness. Scotch collies are the "coming dog."

Must be Expert Dancers.

Mr. Edmund Yates, a London editor, has heard of a Cinderella dancing club, at which all dances break up at the very witching hour of midnight. To belong to this a person must first establish a character as a proficient dancer by showing ability to waltz up the ballroom so as to never deviate from one plank. Then to perform the same feat, "doing the reverse." In the event of passing this ordeal the waltzer, if otherwise eligible, becomes a member of the society, and is supplied with a tiny silver slipper, which ladies wear as a brooch and men as a trinket to their watch-chain or attached to their coat-button, the object being that members should at once recognize each other at a dance as experts in the art of Terpsichore. It is said that ladies who possess this badge and qualification never lack partners for a moment, but are in constant request and seldom remain long single.

Sensible Dressing.

There is a class of women one meets with every day whose dressing is above reproach. They go out to walk, not to show their clothes, but to add to their fine stock of health. They look as if they could sit a horse well, and as if they used often the luxury of a bath. They wear thick-soled shoes, with low, broad heels, shapely and well-fitting. Their walking and church suits are of cloth, plainly made, but of exquisite fit. Their gloves and bonnet strings are above reproach. The hair, well cared for, is prettily waved or curled about the forehead, and worn low, to show the shape of the head—a style that artists love. Unless nature has been very niggardly, no false hair is allowable. The bonnet is close and very becoming, and the face is protected by a veil. An ample parasol or umbrella is ready as protection against sun and rain. What fault can the most censorious man find with a costume like this?

Fancies of the Fan.

Much luxury is displayed in two things at present—in fans and in shoes. Let me speak of the first. Every one does not know how to use them. They are scepters; they command and are obeyed. A fan becomes a oracle, a hope, an advice, a fete, a promise, a refusal, a threat and a pardon—in skillful hands. It praises, it blames, it encourages, it persuades, it can incite laughter, irony, contempt, grace and fascination. It can be used shut up or opened. It is employed to show pretty hands or to caress one's half-opened neck, in order to attract to its beauty the eyes of stupid men, who do not know how to appreciate it. It is useful for everything—for peace, for war, for tenderness, for infatuating, for battle, for replies, for questioning, for maliciousness and for perfidy. Shoulder arms and fire! A gun kills, a fan wounds. It is capable of all sorts of caressess and of quarrels. And then what a help in love making! A fan drops, it is picked up, it gets lost and is brought back, it trembles at pleasure and opens itself to affection, it can sing a very canticle. In the last century no French woman equaled Mademoiselle Contal in the play of the fan.

Spring Mantles.

The more dressy wraps take the shape of mantles, and those vary from the tiniest shoulder capes to large shirred garments. The small capes are exceedingly stylish when made quite straight across the back, reaching over the turn of the shoulders, and having narrow ends pointed below the waist in front. These are made of black camel's-hair, or satin silk, or surah, and are elaborately trimmed around the neck with high plaited frills of lace, ruches of passementerie, beading and fringe; a simple trimming is on the lower edge. Other capes are merely large round collars, like the fur collars worn during the winter, and others are enlarged to the size of the fur pelerines so popular at present. These are always black, with many rows of narrow plaited lace at the top, and wider lace plaited on the edge, upon which beaded ornaments like fringe are pendent. Of course there is very little warmth in such garments, and they will be worn merely to give a dressy finish to handsome costumes on the street. This full high trimming about the neck and shoulders is now considered very stylish, and is so generally becoming that it will be worn by stout and slender ladies alike, provided always the figure is fine.

The shirred mantle of black satin merveilleux, satin surah, or sicilienne, is the most elegant and expensive garment for the spring. It is made much shorter than the shirred cloaks worn during the winter—such as the Mother Hubbard and the Directoire—but is similarly shaped. The shirring is in many rows around the neck, across the middle forms of the back, and about the full wide sleeves. In many cases there are no seamson the shoulders, and the shaping is done by two long seams from the back of the neck down, and a seam under each arm. Some shapes have merely a large slit cut for an armhole, and a wide shirred piece sewed in this slit does duty as a sleeve. In some mantles there are six or eight rows of shirring around the neck like a collar, with standing plaited lace above, and the only other shirring is then a wide cluster just below the waist line in the middle form of the back. Still others have three or four shirred clusters across the back forms, with the spaces between laid in plaits, and these extend the whole length of the back. A large bow of black satin ribbon is placed just below the waist line behind and there are smaller bows on each sleeve and at the throat. Spanish lace promises to be the favorite for trimming these mantles, and is used in full-gathered and in-plaited frills. Passementeries and galloons, with jet and without, are used for heading laces and for fringe-like drops amid the plaitings. There are also new fringes of chenille, like the sealskin fringe worn during the winter, but of lighter quality, with full silk fringe beneath to support the chenille strands. An entire hood of Spanish lace is one of the pretty ornaments for such cloaks, and a great deal of jetted Spanish lace is used for trimming. Sometimes the whole piece put in the armhole for a sleeve is covered with Spanish lace plaitings. Some new patterns of brocade satin, especially those in leaf, star, and almond designs, are used for very handsome mantles, though the reader is warned that it is far safer to buy a plain fabric, that is, not figured.

Less dressy mantles are made of the cheviots and cloths described for jackets in the shirred styles just noted for mantles, and these will be chosen in preference to jackets for general wear, except by very young ladies and misses. The full bishop sleeve, shirred at the band, and again where it joins the middle forms of the back, is seen in these cheviot mantles. The draped cords, low on the back forms, also trim such garments, and the hoods and edges show glimpses of ombre striped satin surah, or else there is plain red or blue surah edging plaitings of the cloth. A pretty mantle, with the deep Havelock cape that has only one seam behind, is trimmed with small plaited fans of striped satin surah let in near the edges of the cape and of the lower part of the garment; the cheviot has a melange of many colors, and the stripes show dull gold, with a little red and green, yet it is all so toned down that the effect is harmonious and quiet. The square folded sleeves, falling plain from the elbow down, and cut in the garment instead of being inserted at an armhole, are seen on many of these wraps, some of which are entirely without shirring, while others have the middle back forms elaborately shirred, or else merely in a single cluster. There are very graceful spring wraps in many of the new styles to be had for $9.50 or $10, but the newest cheviots in shirred shapes range from $10 to $25.—*Bazar.*

Fashion Freaks.

Slate-gray is revived.

Strings of bonnets are short and wide.

New styles of dress uncover the throat.

Bracelets are worn outside the sleeves.

Red is in especial favor for millinery devices.

Shades of honeysuckle is used on new bonnets.

Golden buttercup is the newest shade of yellow.

Necklaces are worn even over high-necked dresses.

Handsome silver jewelry is becoming as fashionable as gold.

Slashed sleeves, showing a gay lining underneath, are a promised novelty.

The immense collars which come to a point in front are Anne of Austria collars.

Box-plaited skirts will probably succeed the kilt skirts which have been worn so long.

A bird's claw with gilt talons replaces the tiger's paw, which has been used on winter hats.

The old-fashioned flowing sleeves of lace are again popular. The wide directoire collars are worn with them.

Dove-colored silk stockings embroidered in colors to match the toilet are the very latest novelties in French hosiery.

Egyptian scarabees and South American beetles have been supplanted by locusts and Texas tarantulas formed of gold and enamel inlaid with imitation jewels.

Bridemaids wear short veils of white silk tulle, and shoulder capes, and dainty mouchoir muffs, formed entirely of white flowers and edged with frills of rich lace.

Chenille flowers and foliage are very fashionable; they are used for coiffures and the trimming of bonnets, and are especially pretty and effective when twisted among the braids and coils of the hair.

Brocaded and plaided surah is much used for brides on spring bonnets. A pair of those broad scarfs like strings, with an Alsacian bow on the crown of the hat, is all the trimming that is needed to transform a winter bonnet into a bright-looking head-dress suitable to wear until the June breezes blow.

The Louis XV. coat basques for street wear will continue in favor. The material for these coats is generally of black embossed velvet, as they can then be worn over skirts of every description. The coat requires very little garniture except the buttons, which must be very handsome.

Steel lace is a novel fancy in millinery trimmings, although gold and silver laces retain their popularity, and Spanish, Nemours, Renaissance and laces wrought in designs of white Derbyshire spar beads and seed pearls have appeared in large quantities and are much employed in the formation of opera and reception bonnets.

Newly-imported costumes are all bouffant in effect about the hips, but are narrow, plain and clinging around the lower portions of the skirts. The sharply-peaked bodice is also a feature of these toilets, many of them having handsome fichus of lace to be worn over them. The general effect is a close resemblance to the costumes of the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Making Bicycles.

Describing the manufacture of bicycles at Hartford, Conn., the *Bicycle World* says: Here manufacturing may be seen as distinguished from making; thousands of bicycles in their various stages and different parts may be seen, some of them in the hands of workmen, others in the hands of machinery, if we may so speak, for the machinery by which some parts of the bicycle is made, working automatically, and with such precision and ingenuity, seems almost intelligent. Looking through all the details, one can understand the reason so great a delay in bringing out the new styles. Here are, for instance, in one room, in one chest, $5,000 worth of rubber tires, kept near the river so that they may be flung through the window into the water in case of fire. In an adjoining room are furnaces where the wheels are baked up to a certain degree when the tires are stretched upon the ribs.

Passing into another room one sees dies executed in heavy blocks of steel, some still in the process of construction. On the way to the forging-room are to be seen $3,000 worth of broken dies thrown aside, and in the forging-shop are the heavy trip-hammers at work; here are the dies for forging the heads of machines, the cranks, springs, forks and other parts. The rims are rolled out through accurate-grooved steel rollers, and brazed together. The back-bone is made of strong tubular steel, to be afterward shaped by the use of forms and other machinery; and so on through the 300 parts making up a bicycle. Perhaps the most interesting room is where the smaller parts are made, the nipples, lock nuts, etc.; these being made by automatic machinery of steel rods of octagonal circumference. These rods are placed upon carriers drawn automatically through a machine which cuts the threads, bores the inner holes, shapes the head, and cuts them off with surpassing ingenuity and precision. In one room are forty similar screw-cutting and forming machines, all in operation, tended and operated by three boys, working steadily like so many men, requiring only to be supplied with bars of metal, and so they continue their tireless work until time of shutting down.

The factories here are equal to the turning out of fifty bicycles per day; but all is not done without skillful labor; truing the wheels, back wheels, back-bone and fore wheel together, making adjustable ball-bearings, fitting of all parts together, and the finishing up of the whole machine, are instances where the greatest skill is required. For instance, the rim of the "Special Columbia" must be finished and burnished before the spokes are put in; and the mere burnishing of the rim and the preparation for the nickel-plating requires the labor of one man and his machinery for the whole of one day. Space forbids our going further into details, but enough has been said to show that the manufacture of bicycles in the United States, on a large scale, is well established.

Railroad Ties.

The importance of these two items as branches of the lumber trade is not generally understood. We have in the United States about 80,000 miles of railway. Each mile requires the use of about 3,000 ties; so that the enormous number of 140,000,000 ties are in constant use. One tenth of this number of 240,000,000 are annually consumed in the United States for repairs alone, aside from those necessary to the construction of new lines. The amount of railway construction for the present year, which will aggregate 7,000 miles, with the annual number of ties required for repairs, will give a consumption in the United States for 1881 of the vast total of 45,000,000. Of this immense number, Chicago will alone furnish one-ninth, or 5,000,000 ties.

We don't just see why a woman should like her mirror better than a man, for the man will flatter her and the mirror won't.—*Boston Post.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

M. de Lesseps proposes as the best and quickest method of bringing about civilization in Africa the establishment of numerous telegraph stations between the coasts and interior for entertainment and scientific purposes. The planting of these stations, he maintains, will be speedily followed by the building of railways, and that the two combined will become for Africa as they were across our Western plains, and are for Australia and the Russians in Asia, real conductors of civilization.

A gentleman lately counted the hairs on the heads of three damsels; one was a blonde, the other a fashionable Titiens (red or gold), the third a brunette. The victims were all of the same age, and must have been equally strong-nerved to submit to such a trying ordeal. The result of his industry was: Blonde, 140,000; the brunette, 109,000, and the red-haired belle could only boast of 88,000, which proved that fair hair is the finest and red hair the coarsest, a fact, by the way, which has long been known.

America is wisely devoting increased attention to her fishing interests, both in inland waters and on the sea. Immense wealth will be derived from these sources. With the exception of the Norwegian herring fishery, the herring fishery of Scotland is the most important in Europe, representing a money value of $15,000,000 per annum. An Edinburg journal states that the annual value of the herrings brought into the stations on the coast of Aberdeen alone is equal to the whole rental of the country.

The fish commissioners of Maine have adopted a very interesting method of testing the long-established scientific belief that fish return from the ocean to the streams in which they are hatched. They have labeled with light, indestructible metal tags several hundred salmon, which they have turned loose in the Penobscot river. Each fish is numbered and recorded. The commissioners now ask whoever catches a labeled salmon in any waters of the State to forward to them the fish, for which they will pay an extra price, or else to forward the label and whatever they know about the fish that wore it.

This significant remark is made by the London *Echo:* While Italy is accumulating a deficit; while Austria is bending under a deficit; while Spain can scarcely make both ends meet, and while the alleged improvement of the financial condition of Prussia has proved to be illusory—to say nothing of Russia—it is worthy of notice that Switzerland, as she has done for ages, maintains in government matters the even tenor of her way; that France, under the republic, feels no financial strain, and that the United States, the greatest republic of all, is going forward to prosperity by leaps and bounds." This would indicate that republican institutions are a striking success from a business point of view on both sides of the sea.

Rev. J. Pearse, of the London Missionary society, writes that "every vestige of idolatry has been swept away from the districts in Madagascar in which he labors, and yet that they are great believers in charms, superstitions and witchcraft. It was reported that a dog had spoken and had announced that a hurricane, causing grievous famine, would devastate the district; that immense hailstones would descend, and that even the heavens would fall. To avert this the people were told to get six black and six white beads and to wear them around the neck and no harm would come to them. Soon after this men, women and children were seen with twelve beads strung around their necks. The fear of witches and witchcraft is a great evil among this people. They are not idolaters, but their Christianity has in it a bad mixture.

The influence of the village improvement societies, of which the germ was planted in Stockbridge, Mass., about forty years ago, and which have done much within recent years to beautify New England towns, has extended beyond the Rocky mountains, and bids fair to bring forth good fruit where there is sore need of such a harvest. The small towns of California present a distressing appearance. They were built, for the most part, literally at railroad speed, and a dry climate and dusty soil have gone far to destroy whatever sightliness they may have ever possessed; but they are not beyond the help of improvement societies. A citizen of Berkeley has offered a prize of $20 for the best hedge, other than cypress, grown in front of any village lot, and societies have been established in several towns. The newspapers have taken up the subject, and there is reason to believe that local pride may be so stimulated as to work an amazing change throughout the State.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn *Union-Argus*, writing from Northern Dakota, where he is fortunate enough to possess a bonanza in rich land, protests against the proposition to call that portion of the great territory "Pembina," in case the southern portion is set off as a State. He declares that Northern Dakota on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad is the best wheat growing country in the world. Its "hard spring" wheat is full of gluten and always commands the highest price, and all the people, men, women and children, protest against losing their trade-mark of "North Dakota." That part of the territory lying between the forty-sixth parallel and the Canadian line and between the Red and Missouri rivers is filling up with an intelligent and energetic population; the weather has been fine this winter and travel unimpeded except for three or four days, and altogether the people are too proud of their home to allow its name to be changed.

Judge Moran, in the State circuit court at Chicago, has denied the application of Moy Sam, a Chinaman, for naturalization. He said the sole question was whether a native of China, or a Mongolian, might be naturalized under the laws of the United States. As the law originally stood any free white person might become a citizen, and this was subsequently made to apply to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent. Judge Moran then cited the language of Judge Sawyer, in a similar application to the United States circuit court in California, who denied the application, saying: "I am, therefore, of opinion that a native of China, of the Mongolian race, is not a white person within the meaning of the act of Congress." Judge Choate, of New York, was cited as reaching the same opinion as Judge Sawyer in a like application. Judge Moran said there was a period when the Chinese might have been lawfully naturalized, between the passage of the codification of the United States statutes, which accidentally omitted the word "white," and the act correcting its errors and omissions in the codification, which act restored the word "white."

A Danish physician, E. Hornemann, has written an interesting essay on the state of man just before death. Much experience and fine insight have led the author to conclusions which cannot but be grateful to those who stand at a deathbed, to those who mourn over a loss, and to those who fear death. Here is one statement out of many: "The feeling of death's approach changes and purifies the inner sense, while the outer sense, including that of bodily pain, is made dull by the gradual decrease of the vital functions." The experience of others corroborates this. A slow death usually prepares the mind of the patien for the final step, and often makes the latter welcome. Hence so few people who are mortally ill are really afraid to die. Persons who have for a time lost the use of their senses by drowning or suffocation confirm this experience, while persons in perfect health shrink from death as they do from eating an unknown drug or from playing with unknown animals. Death seems hard chiefly to surviving friends.

A short time ago a scheme to reclaim the everglades of Florida was announced, but there were no details of the proposed plan, and it was regarded by many as the visionary project of some Colonel Sellers in real life. But the Philadelphia papers have given an intelligible account of the undertaking, which is in the hands of a Philadelphia company, to be known as the Atlantic and East Coast Canal and Okechobee land company. Florida owns the land by a United States patent, the State legislature has granted a charter, and the sum of $5,000 has been deposited with the State treasurer as a guarantee. The plan, as it is described in the Philadelphia papers, is as follow: The company will dig a canal ten miles long, from Lake Okechobee to the head waters of the Caloosahatchie river. The river flows into the Gulf of Mexico, and its mouth is, according to the surveys made by Colonel Meigs, of the United States coast survey, and General Gillmore, twenty-three and a half feet lower than lake Okechobee. The work of the engineers is simply to drain the lake sufficiently to prevent its overflow. It is this overflow which causes the everglades to be submerged with water, the lake having no natural outlet. The everglades are surrounded by a limestone ridge, which acts as a dam to the water, and after the overflow of the lake it can only disappear by evaporation, which, of course, is a slow process. The ground is consequently almost continually under water. If the canal above mentioned does not sufficiently drain Lake Okechobee to prevent its overflow another canal will be cut to the St. Lucie river, twelve miles long, which will carry the water into the Atlantic ocean. The mouth of the St. Lucie river is twenty-five feet lower than the basin of Lake Okechobee. All this looks very feasible on paper, says the New York *Tribune*, and in these days it is rash to predict failure for any engineering enterprise, however novel and gigantic.

A Pigeon With a Cock's Comb.

The servant of my grocer, a sharp boy named Joe, told me he had lately seen in the streets a large and handsome pigeon with scarlet-tipped wings, purple tail-feathers, and a small, well-shaped comb, like a cock's, upon his head. This was a staggerer—a pigeon with a cock's comb! The peaks of color in feathers might be accounted for, but the comb! No, it was impossible; the columbæ were too widely distinct from the gallinæ. I questioned the lad. He declared it was true, and that he had seen the bird often. He calculated he knew a pigeon, and he knew what a comb was. This was a fine sleek bird, with a knowing look, and not a bit skeery.

If this is true, thought I, I will knock the naturalists endwise. A pigeon with a comb! I must have that bird. I will give him to Mr. Thornbury as a subject for a lecture. He will go back of Darwin, even. I will write to Darwin myself. It will be a favorable opportunity to get an autograph letter; for, of course, the great man will acknowledge my service in the cause of science.

"Joe," said I, "if you can catch that bird in a trap—alive, I mean, and without injury—I will give you ten dollars."

The boy's face brightened with a keen intelligence, and he said: "I'll try."

I visited Mr. Thornbury, and gave him the news. Our discussion was animated and long, but it need not be reproduced here.

I had stipulated with Joe that, in case he should catch the bird, he should take the trap direct to my friend's house.

Meanwhile the pigeon had been seen by many persons, and it was noised about in the grocery and provision stores of the South end that his phenomenal ornaments had excited great interest among savants. Joe had, moreover, expatiated upon his expected reward, and had promised to take his "girl" to the theater on the strength of it.

When at length Joe made the capture, and started off with the prize in the grocer's wagon, he was followed by a curious crowd. I got the word, and started also. By the time I arrived there were a dozen persons in the front yard. Joe had already alighted with the box, and taken it in-doors.

Mr. Tooke Thornbury, in his best blue coat, and with eyes that gleamed behind his huge glasses, stood waiting for the trap to be opened.

There the pigeon was, as bright a creature as ever was seen, with purple tail, scarlet-tipped wings, and a coral comb. The bird ran about the room without fear, but did not choose to be handled.

Mr. Thornbury's emotion was extreme. "Shades of Hunter and Buffon, of Owen, Agassiz and Aristotle!" he ejaculated. "Am I too to be one of you—known to after-times as one of the great co-ordinates in science? The Columba thornburyi shall mark a new era in classification. Now we will see if the director of the Stubbs institute, who has refused to invite me to lecture, will delay longer the acknowledgment of my talents!"

Meanwhile the lively bird kept hopping about, gracefully eluding capture. Mr. Thornbury was unconscious of the gradually increasing audience, as he talked and meditated by turns. The entry and doorway were filled with eagerly curious folks.

There was a slight rustle, then a voice, and quick footstep. A buxom and saucy girl about twelve years of age in a short dress, and wearing long braids of yellow hair, rushed in, saying, in a tone that was like scolding and crying at once, "I declare it's too bad! Billy, pretty Billy, come!"

She held out her hand, and the bird rose on his wings and alighted on her finger. "There! there!" she said, soothingly; "Pretty Billy, kiss me!"

The bird put his bill to the full red lips and gave an audible coo of delight.

"Now, Joe Saunders," she said, turning to the grocer's boy, "you see if you don't catch it! My pa says there's a law against setting traps for birds in the city. Yes, poor Billy!" she said, caressing the bird again, "they were going to cut you up" (giving a spiteful glance at Mr. Thornbury), "but they shan't—no, they shan't."

My feelings went through as many phases as the colors of a dying dolphin. There was a pathetic as well as a comic side to the scene. The face of Mr. Thornbury was a study for a picture of vacuity. He was at his wits end.

I ventured to calm the girl's wrath by admiring her pet. "Those are very unusual colors," I said, pointing to the purple and scarlet tips.

"Oh, I did that," said the girl, gayly. "Papa's carmine ink on the wing feathers, and violet on the tail feathers. Aren't they pretty?" Kiss me, Billy!"

"But his extraordinary comb!" gasped Mr. Thornbury.

Here the girl laughed outright, while her merry eyes shone and her fresh color came.

"Pretty nice, isn't it? I cut it out of red felt. See the nice smooth ridges—just like a real comb! It's stuck well, hasn't it? Fish-glue doesn't soak off. Nice Billy!"

And the pretty fiend dandled the ornithological monster up and down, while he clung to his perch on her finger, and now and then fluttered his carmine-tinted wings and spread his violet tail.

"Say good-bye to the gentleman," said the girl, mischievously; and away she went.

There was not much to be said (from a scientific point of view), and I was in haste to settle with the grocer's clever boy and be gone.

I feared that Mr. Thornbury would be prostrated with the shock, but it is singular to observe the elasticity of great minds.—*F. H. Underwood, in Harper's Magazine.*

Most of us pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future, when it would be vastly better to cut a pole, dig some bait and go fishing.

The oldest newspaper in Europe is *La Gazette de France*, established 1614.

NEWS EPITOME.

East and Middle.

A MAN who was caught by a New York policeman posting small red handbills which glorified the assassination of the Russian czar was arrested and fined ten dollars by a police justice. The handbills were headed: "Sic Semper Tyrannis!"

THE election for United States Senator by the Maine legislature resulted as follows: In the Senate—W. P. Frye, 23; R. A. Frye, 5. In the House—W. P. Frye, 82; R. A. Frye, 59.

A DEFICIT which may reach $100,000 has been discovered in the accounts of Ellery Albee, treasurer of the Ashuelot savings bank, of Winchester, N. Y., and he has been placed in custody and made over his property to secure the institution. The deficit was covered over by false entries made by Mr. Albee, who is a lawyer of ability and has hitherto stood high in the confidence of the community.

THE overseer in the Eastern penitentiary, at Philadelphia, discovered the lifeless bodies of John Pfeiffer and John McBride in the cell occupied by those convicts. McBride's body was found upon the floor bearing various marks of violence, while Pfeiffer's body was hanging by a strip of sheeting attached to the gas bracket. The prison officials are at a loss to determine whether Pfeiffer murdered his cell-mate during the night or whether both men committed suicide.

FIGURES given by the census department at Washington place the valuation of real estate in the State of New York at $2,326,669,813 and personal property at $352,469,320.

THE people of New York city have held a monster mass-meeting in the Cooper Institute to protest against the dirty and uncleaned streets. The meeting was well represented by prominent clergymen, doctors, lawyers, merchants and other citizens.

A FIRE at Newburyport, Mass., destroyed one of the Barrett mills and badly damaged the other, causing a loss of about $300,000.

FOUR distinct shocks of earthquake were felt a few days since in Port Jervis, N. Y.

West and South.

THE centennial of the Revolutionary battle of Guilford Court-House was celebrated at Greensboro, N. C., by a parade and speech-making.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL EMORY UPTON, U. S. A., author of "Military Tactics," committed suicide at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., it is supposed through grief on account of the recent death of his wife. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth artillery, regular army.

A TORNADO which passed over the southwestern part of Missouri did great damage to persons and property. At Galena, just across the Missouri line, it demolished about fifteen buildings, mortally wounded two persons, and severely injured six others. Several buildings were also blown down at Joplin.

THOMAS GORDON, a desperado, who killed the city marshal of Socorro, N. M., a few days ago, and fled to Albuquerque, was arrested there, taken back to Socorro and hanged to a water-tank by a crowd of 200 or 300 men.

A DENVER (Col.) dispatch says that the Apache renegades under Nana have again appeared on the southern border and killed thirty persons. In one case eleven men, three women and a boy accompanying a wagon train were killed by the savages.

JIM BLACK, a young colored man, was hanged at Marion, S. C., for murdering his colored friend, Eli Wilcox, in February of last year.

ANOTHER heavy snow-storm has visited the West, causing great delay in travel and general inconvenience.

THE Philadelphia capitalists who are about to reclaim an immense tract of land—about 12,000,000 acres—in Florida by drainage also intend to build a ship canal across the State.

CHICAGO socialists adopted resolutions approving the assassination of the Russian czar.

From Washington.

THE president nominated the following collectors of customs: Amos J. Beers, district of New Haven, Conn.; Charles H. Odell, district of Salem and Beverly, Mass.; Alexander C. Davis, district of Beaufort, N. C.; Thomas F. Black, district of St. Mary's, Ga.; Thomas M. Broadwaters, district of Vicksburg, Miss.

SERVICES commemorative of the death of the czar were held the other afternoon at the Russian embassy. The members of the legation appeared in full court dress, with the buttons of their coats covered in black and with black crape upon the collars and sleeves. The interior of the mansion was heavily draped in black, the front parlor fitted up as a Greek chapel, and in the center a table robed in black velvet, with three tapers burning. The services were conducted by Father Bjerring, of New York, and Father Lopuchin, the assistant priest.

THE American ministers to England and France have been instructed in cable dispatches by the secretary of state to deny the reports and misrepresentations in regard to the diseased condition of American pork.

THE census bureau has issued a bulletin giving in detail the population of the United States classified by race. It shows the total population to be 50,152,866, of which 43,404,877 are white, and 6,577,151 are colored. The number of colored persons to each 100,000 whites is 15,153, against 14,528 in 1870. The greatest proportion of colored to white is in South Carolina, where three-fifths of the whole are colored. In Louisiana and Mississippi from one-half to three-fifths are colored. In Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia the colored form one-third to one-half of the total. In Arkansas and Tennessee from one-fourth to one-third of the total population are colored. The least proportion among the former slave States is in West Virginia, where there are only 4,355 to 100,000 whites, and in Missouri where there are but 7,168. In the United States, as a whole, there has been a gain of 625 on an assumed basis of 100,000 whites. The great relative gains during the decade have been made in the South, the former slave-holding States. Of the nine of these States which have gained, eight stand at the head of the list, having made relative gains ranging from 944 to nearly 1,000. The number of Asiatics in the United States is 105,717 and North American Indians 65,122. "Indians not taxed," that is, Indians in tribal relations under the care of the government, are not included in the above.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD has assured Governor Murray, of Utah, that he will use every effort to suppress polygamy.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by Secretary Windom announcing that until further notice fractional silver coin and standard silver dollars will be sent by express, free of charge, if so requested, under the regulations of his department, in sums of $500 or any multiple thereof, or by registered mail, free of charge, if so requested, in sums of $60, or any multiple thereof not exceeding $300, at the risk of the person to whom sent. Any correspondence pertaining to this matter should be addressed to the treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C.

Foreign News.

THE following imperial manifesto has been promulgated by the new czar of Russia: "We, by the grace of God, Alexander III., emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, czar of Poland, grand duke of Finland, etc., hereby make known to our faithful subjects that it has pleased the Almighty in his inscrutable will to visit Russia with heavy blows of fate and to call her benefactor, the Emperor Alexander II., to himself. He fell by the hands of impious murderers who had repeatedly sought his precious life, and made their attempts because they saw in him the protector of Russia, the foundation of her greatness, and the promoter of the welfare of the Russian people. Let us bow to the unfortunate will of Divine Providence, and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father. We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefathers, the throne of the Russian empire, and the czardom and grand dukedom inseparably connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God has imposed upon us, with firm reliance upon His Almighty help. May He bless our work to the welfare of our beloved fatherland, and may He guide our strength for the happiness of all our subjects. In repeating before Almighty God the sacred vow made by our father to devote, according to the testimony of our forefathers, the whole of our life to care for the welfare and honor of Russia, we call upon all our faithful subjects to unite, before the altar of the Almighty their prayers with ours, and commend them to surer fidelity to us and to our successor, His Imperial Highness the hereditary Grand Duke Nicolai Alexandrovitch."

THE number of persons injured by the two bombs thrown at the emperor of Russia was about thirty, of whom several have died. The two assassins, named Roussaloff and Wilzikoff, are students, the former being about twenty-one and the latter twenty-five years of age. The St. Petersburg *Herald* says the czar was warned against attending the parade whence he was returning when killed.

THE Princess Dolgorouki, the late czar's wife, and with whom he lived morganatically during the lifetime of the late empress, has left St. Petersburg and will not return. The czar's marriage to her bitterly offended the present emperor.

THE German army has been ordered to go into mourning a month for the late czar of Russia.

THE remains of the late Emperor Alexander II. were embalmed and placed in the chapel of the Winter palace at St. Petersburg, there to remain for fifteen days. The assassin who threw the second bomb was not captured, as was at first supposed, but was mortally wounded, and his body was identified by his companion in crime, Roussakoff. The emperor's last words were, "Sasha! Sasha!" the diminutive for Alexander, his son's Christian name.

THE St. Petersburg police have discovered a mine running under the riding-school which the late czar visited and while returning from which he was killed.

PAUL KRUGER, the Boer leader, says his people are anxious to make peace and will accept a republic under a British protectorate, but nothing less.

AUSTRIA has prohibited the importation of hogs and hog products from the United States.

DR. CARVER, the American, came out first in the international pigeon-shooting tournament at Herndon, England, winning the challenge cup and about $3,000.

A NIHILIST proclamation, found at the house of the assassin Roussakoff, declares that the Nihilists will continue their work, and bids the new czar take warning from his father's fate.

AN attempt to blow up the Mansion house in London is reported. A package containing fifteen pounds of powder was found by a policeman at midnight on a window-sill in one of the corridors. A lighted fuse was attached to it, and an explosion would have taken place in a short time. The Mansion house is the home of the lord mayor of London, who said the explosion would probably not have injured the building, but would have damaged Egyptian hall and adjacent private houses, and entailed serious loss of life.

THE Princess Louise Caroline, of Hesse Cassel, is dead.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople says official reports show that fifty deaths from the plague occurred at Nedjeff in five days, and eleven at Djagara.

A GERMAN man-of-war has destroyed the habitations of the tribe on the coast of Liberia who plundered a German merchant ship.

THE Russian minister of foreign affairs, in a circular addressed to Russian representatives abroad, says the new emperor will observe a pacific foreign policy and devote himself to the internal development of the empire. The circular gives great satisfaction at Berlin, where the idea of calling an European congress to devise means for suppressing revolutionary societies has been revived.

IT is asserted that five men were detailed to assassinate the late czar of Russia, and that if the second bomb hurled at him had missed its object three others would have been thrown before he reached the palace.

THE Austrian parliament has refused to pass a vote of condolence on the death of the czar.

DIPHTHERIA of a very fatal type is prevalent in the village of Thurso, Canada. During one week eighteen children died of the disease.

PAYMENTS due by Russian peasants for land are to be reduced.

GENERAL MILON, the Italian minister of war, is dead.

IT has been decided to erect a church on the spot in St. Petersburg where the czar was assassinated. Four persons—three men and a woman—are to be tried for his murder.

A TEN-DAY shooting match at glass balls, in London, between Dr. Carver, the American marksman, and Mr. Scott, for a purse of $3,000, was won by the former. The contestants shot at 1,000 balls each day, and the final score stood: Carver, 9,737; Scott, 9,735.

Senate Committees.

The following are the new Senate committees, the first Senator named on each committee being the chairman:

Privileges and Elections.—Hoar, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Teller, Sherman, Frye, Republicans; Saulsbury, Hill, of Georgia, Vance, Pugh, Democrats.

Foreign Relations.—Burnside, Conkling, Edmunds, Miller, Ferry, Republicans; Johnston, Morgan, Hill, of Georgia, Pendleton, Democrats.

Finance.—Morrill, Sherman, Ferry, Jones, of Nevada, Allison, Platt, of New York, Republicans; Bayard, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson, Harris, Democrats.

Appropriations.—Allison, Logan, Dawes, Plumb, Hale, Republicans; Davis, of West Virginia, Beck, Ransom, Cockrell, Democrats.

Commerce.—Conkling, McMillan, Jones, of Nevada, Kellogg, Conger, Republicans; Ransom, Coke, Farley, Vest, Democrats.

Manufactures.—Conger, Hale, Sewell, Republicans; McPherson, Williams, Democrats.

Agriculture.—Mahone, Independent; Blair, Plumb, Van Wyck, Republicans; Davis, of West Virginia; Slater, George, Democrats.

Military Affairs.—Logan, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Harrison, Sewell, Republicans; Cockrell, Maxey, Grover, Hampton, Democrats.

Naval Affairs.—Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Anthony, Rollins, Miller, Republicans; Mahone, Independent; McPherson, Jones of Florida, Vance, Farley, Democrats.

Judiciary.—Edmunds, Conkling, Logan, Ingalls, McMillan, Republicans; Garland, Bayard, Lamar, Democrats; Davis, of Illinois, Independent.

Postoffices and Post Roads.—Ferry, Hill, of Colorado, Platt, of New York, Sawyer, Republicans; Mahone, Independent; Maxey, Saulsbury, Farley, Groome, Democrats.

Public Lands.—Plumb, Hill, of Colorado, Blair, Van Wyck, McDill, Republicans; Jones, of Florida, Grover, Walker, Morgan, Democrats.

Private Land Claims.—Bayard, Jones, Call, Democrats; Edmunds, Allison, Republicans.

Indian Affairs.—Dawes, Ingalls, Saunders, Logan, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Republicans; Coke, Pendleton, Walker, Slater, Democrats.

Pensions.—Teller, Platt, of Connecticut, Blair, Mitchell, Edgerton, Republicans; Groome, Slater, Jackson, Camden, Democrats.

Revolutionary Claims—Johnston, Jones, of Florida, Hill, of Georgia, Democrats; Anthony, Dawes, Republicans.

Claims.—Cameron, of Wisconsin, Frye, Teller, Hoar, Conger, Republicans; Pugh, Jackson, George, Fair, Democrats.

District of Columbia.—Ingalls, Rollins, McMillan, Hawley, McDill, Republicans; Harris, Butler, Vance, Gorman, Democrats.

Patents.—Platt, of Connecticut, Hoar, Mitchell, Edgerton, Republicans; Coke, Call, Williams, Democrats.

Territories.—Saunders, Kellogg, McDill, Sawyer, Republicans; Butler, Garland, Vest, Democrats.

Railroads.—Kellogg, Teller, Saunders, Hawley, Sawyer, Sewell, Republicans; Lamar, Grover, Williams, Jonas, Brown, Democrats.

Mines and Mining.—Hill, of Colorado, Jones, of Nevada, Van Wyck, Miller, Republicans; Hampton, Fair, Camden, Democrats.

Revision of Laws.—McMillan, Platt, of Connecticut, Hale, Republicans; Davis, of Illinois, Independent; Pendleton, Democrat.

Education and Labor.—Blair, Morrill, Burnside, Edgerton, Republicans; Mahone, Independent; Maxey, Brown, George, Fair, Democrats.

Civil Service.—Hawley, Rollins, Jones, of Nevada, Hill, of Colorado, Republicans; Butler, Walker, Williams, Democrats.

Contingent Expenses.—Jones, of Nevada, Platt, of Connecticut, Republicans; Vance, Democrat.

Engrossed Bills.—Saulsbury, Call, Democrats; Conkling, Republican.

Rules.—Frye, Hoar, Sherman, Republicans; Call, Gorman, Democrats.

Improvement of the Mississippi River.—Mitchell, Kellogg, Van Wyck, Frye, Republicans; Jonas, Cockrell, Jackson, Democrats.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.—Harrison, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Blair, Platt, of New York, Republicans; Beck, Voorhees, Camden, Democrats.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Public Printing—Anthony, Hawley, Republicans; Gorman, Democrat.

Enrolled Bills.—Platt, of New York, Rollins, Republicans; Pugh, Democrat.

Library.—Sherman, Hoar, Republicans; Voorhees, Democrat.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Rollins, Morrill, Cameron of Wisconsin, Republicans; Jones, of Florida, Vest, Democrats.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Civil Service.—Sawyer, Rollins, Dawes, Republicans; Hampton, Groome, Democrats.

Census.—Hale, Morrill, Cameron of Wisconsin, McDill, Republicans; Pendleton, Morgan, Harris, Democrats.

Epidemic Diseases.—Harris, Lamar, Garland, Jonas, Democrats; Teller, Miller, Sewell, Republicans.

Nicaraguan Claims.—Davis, of West Virginia, Groome, Johnston, Democrats; Hawley, Mitchell, Republicans.

On the Erection of a New Library Building.—Voorhees, Butler, Democrats; Morrill, Republican.

A young bride being asked how her husband turned out, replied that he turned out very late in the morning and turned in very late at night.—*Cambridge Press.*

Popular trial shows the worth of every article; and thirty-four years constant use has proven the great efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; it has no superior.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Senate Special Session.

Mr. Allison presented the credentials of Mr. J. W. McDill as Senator from Iowa, and Mr. Sawyer those of Mr. Angus Cameron as Senator from Wisconsin. The credentials having been read, the gentlemen appeared and took the oath of office.... Mr. Pendleton called up the resolution previously offered by him relative to the reorganization of the Senate committees. A long and heated debate then took place relative to the party control of the Senate, during which Mr. Mahone declared himself independent of parties, and that he was elected to the Senate as a Readjuster.... A resolution of condolence with the people and government of Russia was taken up and passed.

The organization resolution was called up, whereupon Mr. Cameron moved to adjourn, but yielded to Mr. Vest to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence and accompanying documents between the governments of the United States and Mexico during the years from 1859 to 1861, inclusive, in reference to the proposed treaty between the said governments, and also the correspondence during said years between the state department and the United States minister at Mexico in reference to any proposed convention or treaty between the two governments. Adopted.... Mr. Davis offered a resolution directing the committee on public buildings and grounds to take into consideration the condition of the public buildings in Washington City, looking to the future needs of the government, and report at the next session of Congress. Laid upon the table for future action.

Mr. Hale presented the credentials of Mr. William P. Frye, as a Senator from the State of Maine, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Secretary Blaine. The credentials having been read, Mr. Frye appeared and took the oath of office.... Mr. Pendleton called up his organization resolution. Mr. Anthony moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution, and the vote taken showed 37 yeas to 37 nays, Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voting with the Democrats. Mr. Mahone also voted with the Democrats, but changed to the Republican side. The vote being a tie Vice-President Arthur cast the deciding vote in favor of postponing the resolution. Mr. Saulsbury said that he did not rise for the purpose of objecting to the vote of the Vice-President, but to express his own opinion that in the organization of the Senate the Vice-President of the United States was not clothed by the Constitution of the country with the power to decide a question of this character. Mr. Logan said that the Vice-President had merely followed precedents, and quoted from a similar case, which had occurred in 1829.... Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution organizing the standing committees of the Senate upon a Republican basis, and it was adopted—yeas, 38; nays, 37—the Vice-President casting the deciding vote. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Democrats, and Mr. Mahone with the Republicans.

[Sparta (Wis.) Herald.]

As an exhibition of the intrinsic worth of St. Jacobs Oil, we think the case referred to, that of Mrs. O. W. Hubbard, of this town, cured of Sciatic Rheumatism, of long standing, by the Oil, is certainly striking, and beyond all doubt conclusive as to its efficacy. The remedy has our indorsement.

A Big Cow.

Posey county, Indiana, claims to have raised the largest cow in the world. Her name is Lady Posey; breed, mixed Durham and Big English. Her measurements are: Greatest height, five feet ten inches; girth, eight feet nine inches; length, ten feet six inches, or including tail, seventeen feet. Her form is good; and though not fat, her weighs 3,000 pounds. Her color is red and white, red predominating. Age, six years.

[St. Louis Chronicle.]

Trial by Jury.

Some believe that even this form of trial is not perfectly free from prejudice. But in our section St. Jacobs Oil has been tried by that great jury—the public—and been judged the infallible cure for rheumatism and all painful diseases.

One of the oldest churches on the American continent is the Tumacaco church, near Tubac, Arizona. It was built by the Franciscans in 1554, and has consequently reached the age of 327 years. Fifty-six years ago Indians murdered seven priests within its walls, and twenty-five years ago several priests came from Rome and dug from a sepulchre on the right side of the altar $80,000 in coin and jewels.

Never Return.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients served and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column.

A printer from Leavenworth, Kansas, has been robbed of over $1,300 in Chicago. If one printer from Kansas is worth $1,300, what's Leavenworth?

TWENTY-FIVE CENT TREATISE

On the Horse and his Diseases. Containing an Index of Diseases which gives the Symptoms, Cause and the Best Treatment of each. A Table giving all the principal drugs used for the Horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison. A Table with an Engraving of the Horse's Teeth at different ages with Rules for telling the age. A valuable collection of Receipts and much other valuable information. 100-Page Book sent postpaid to any address in the United States for twenty-five cents. Postage Stamps taken. NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 148 & 150 Worth Street, New York.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

For over thirty-four years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhea and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Murray Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	11	@	11¾
Calves—Good to Prime Veals..	6	@	9
Sheep	6	@	6¾
Lambs	6¾	@	7½
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6¼
Dressed, city	7½	@	7¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 65	@	6 50
Western, good to fancy.	4 50	@	8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 19½	@	1 19¾
No. 1 White	1 18½	@	1 18¾
Rye—State	98	@	1 03
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	95
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	56	@	58
Southern Yellow	57	@	57
Oats—White State	47½	@	48
Mixed Western	43	@	45½
Hay—Medium to Prime, Tim'y	1 10	@	1 25
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 15	@	1 25
Hops—State, 1880	15	@	23
Pork—Mess, old, for export	15 00	@	15 50
Lard—City Steam	10 45	@	10 50
Refined	10 66	@	10 70
Petroleum—Crude	7	@	8¼
Refined	9⅜	@	9⅜
Butter—State Creamery	28	@	30
Dairy	20	@	25
Western Im. Creamery	22	@	27
Factory	21	@	22
Cheese—State Factory	9¾	@	13¼
Skims	5	@	8
Western	10	@	13
Eggs—State and Penn	21½	@	21½
Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose	2 25	@	2 25
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Extra	5 50	@	6 00
Lambs—Western	5 50	@	6 00
Sheep—Western	5 00	@	5 70
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	5 85	@	6 00
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 00	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth	1 24	@	1 24
Corn—No. 2 Western	42½	@	42½
Oats—State	37	@	38
Barley—Two-rowed State	85	@	1 00
BOSTON.			
Beef—Western Mess	9 50	@	10.00
Hogs—Live	7¼	@	7⅜
Hogs—City Dressed	8¼	@	8¾
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	12 50	@	13 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	6 50	@	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	58	@	60
Oats—Extra White	49	@	52
Rye—State	95	@	1 00
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	46	@	48
Unwashed " "	32	@	34
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef Cattle—Live weight	4½	@	6¾
Sheep	5½	@	6
Lambs	5½	@	6½
Hogs	6¾	@	7
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. good and fancy	4 90	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 17	@	1 17½
Rye—State	96	@	96
Corn—State Yellow	54½	@	54½
Oats—Mixed	41½	@	41½
Butter—Creamery Extra	31	@	33
Cheese—New York Fall Cream	13	@	13½
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@	7½
Refined	9½	@	9½

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

"Aw," lisped Chawles Augustus to Miss Sophronia, "Aw, Miss Sofy, I am become quite a pedestwian of late." "Ah, indeed?" replied Miss S. "Yes, and Miss Sofy, I am become a gweat walkah." "Why, Charles, I think you would make a more successful runner." "Aw, you flattah me now, Miss Sofy; but why would I make a good wunnah?" and Charles contemplated his well-built limbs in a self-complacent way. "Oh, because," replied Miss Sophronia, "I think you are just soft enough to run well." Chawles Augustus has retired from the pedestrian track and is now writing poetry for the newspapers.

"You Don't Know Their Value."

They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, whom the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both of them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I found they did them so much good I continued with them, and they are now well. This is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them highly enough.—B., Rochester, N. Y.

A witty old American judge who had spent an evening with a young lawyer in the country, whose office was on the second-story, on taking his departure stumbled on the stairs and fell to the bottom. The young lawyer hearing the noise rushed out, and seeing the judge lying on his back at the bottom of the stairs, hastened down, and with great anxiety asked: "Is your honor hurt?" "No," said the judge, scrambling to his feet, "but my legs are."

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A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
STRICTLY PURE.
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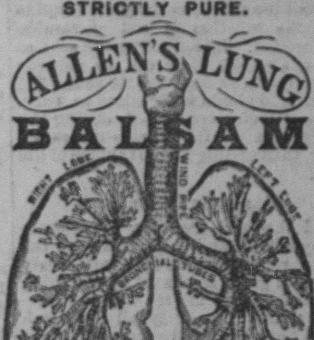

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

What the Doctors Say!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ills., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL!
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

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ELY'S CREAM BALM POSITIVELY CURES CATARRH, COLDS IN THE HEAD, HAY-FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. HEALS SORES IN THE NASAL PASSAGES. SUBDUES CATARRHAL HEADACHE. PRICE 50 CENTS.

For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, etc., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

For Deafness, Occasionally apply a particle into and back of the ear, rubbing in thoroughly.

A Cure at Last.

Specifics without number for the cure of Catarrh have been extensively advertised, and doubtless there is some virtue in all of them, but the evidence is overwhelming that Ely's Cream Balm goes more directly than any other to the seat of the disease, and though it is a comparatively new discovery it has resulted in more cures within the range of our observation than all the others put together.—*From the Wilkes-Barre Union Leader, of December 19, 1879.*

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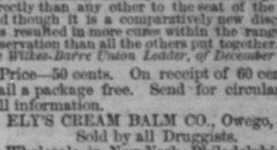
Price $9.00.



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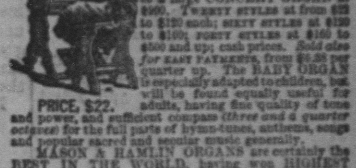

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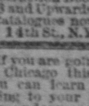

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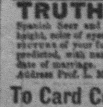

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